The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD

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Contents

TOPICS OF THE DAY:

The President's Message 707
Current Cartoons 709
Irish-American Press on "England First" 711
Proposed Government of Hawaii . . . 712
"Mr. Dooley" on Territorial Expansion 714
The Wilmington Race Troubles Again . 714
Topics in Brief 714

LETTERS AND ART:

Newly Discovered Correspondence between Lamb, Coleridge, and Others 715
The Russian Press on Tolstoy's Jubilee 716
Reading as a Narcotic 717
The Art of Seeing the Landscape . . 717
Poetical New England 718
Swinburne's Tribute to Mrs. Browning 718
Notes 718

SCIENCE AND INVENTION:

A Philosophy Based on Science . . . 719
How Those Born Blind Learn to See . 719
The Study of Soils 720
Blasting with Steam 721
Is Man to Lose his Teeth? 721
Animals that Do Not Drink 722
Coinage-Reform. 722
Science Brevities 722

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD:

Magnetism and Immortality 723
Resignation of the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott 723
The Persecuted "Spirit-Wrestlers" . 724
Yale and the Ministry 725
Mrs. Humphry Ward's Conception of Christianity 726
Religious Notes 726

FOREIGN TOPICS:

Are the Turks a Civilized People? . . 727
The Regeneration of Spain 727
Abyssinia and the Sudan 728
Japan and the Far East 728
Economical Results of American Expansion 729

MISCELLANEOUS:

The Eyes of Famous People 730
Correspondents' Corner 730
Tissot's "Crucifixion."
Petroleum Mentioned by Job.
An Early Episcopal Missionary to Cuba.
Foreign Possibilities of American Commerce 731
Current Events 732
Chess 734

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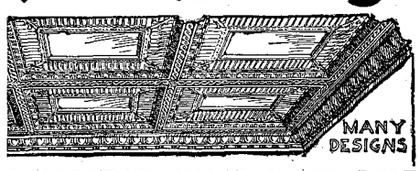

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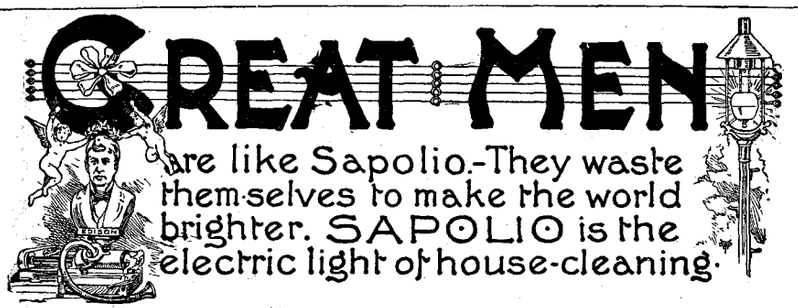

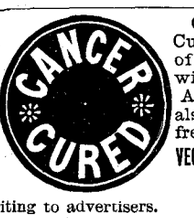

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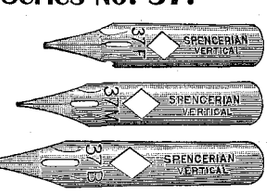

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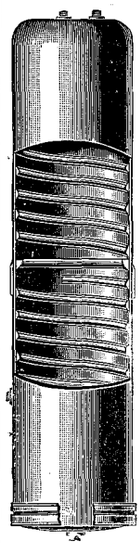

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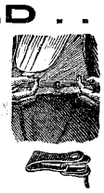

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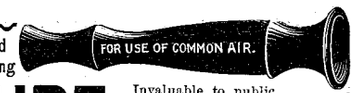

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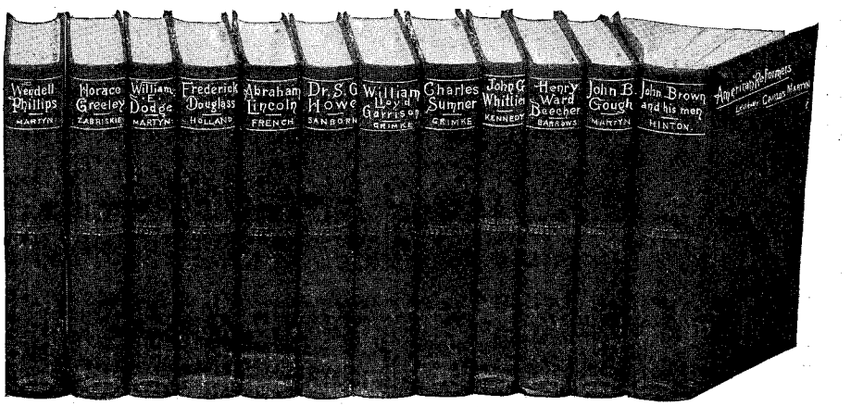

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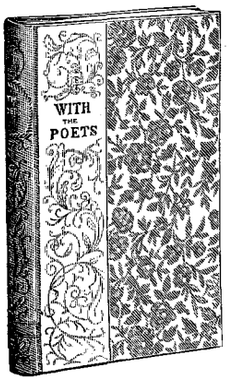

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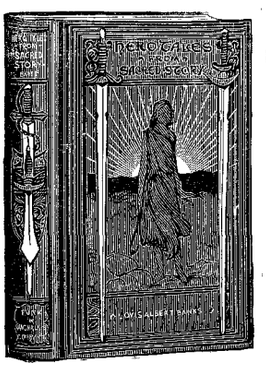

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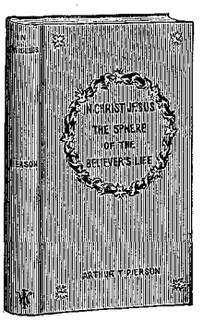

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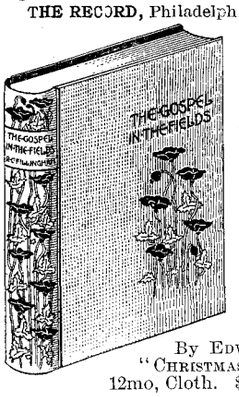

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

THE President's message (about 21,000 words in length) was read at the opening of the second regular session of the Fifty-fifth Congress on Monday of last week. It opens as follows:

"Notwithstanding the added burdens rendered necessary by the war, our people rejoice in a very satisfactory and steadily increasing degree of prosperity, evidenced by the largest volume of business ever recorded. Manufacture has been productive, agricultural pursuits have yielded abundant returns, labor in all fields of industry is better rewarded, revenue legislation passed by the present Congress has increased the treasury's receipts to the amount estimated by its authors; the finances of the Government have been successfully administered and its credit advanced to the first rank, while its currency has been maintained at the world's highest standard. Military service under a common flag and for a righteous cause has strengthened the national spirit and served to cement more closely than ever the fraternal bonds between every section of the country."

Then follows a succinct history of the war with Spain, comprising more than one third of the whole message and constituting a comprehensive account, in Presidential perspective, of the inception of hostilities, the chief details of the conflict, and the progress of the negotiations for peace.

Forecasting the Administration's policy in the Philippines, it may be noted that the President holds that Admiral Dewey's victory "annihilated Spanish naval power in the Pacific Ocean"; that "only reluctance to cause needless loss of life and property prevented the early storming and capture of the city" of Manila "and therewith the absolute military occupancy of the whole group"; and that upon the taking of that city in August "the conquest of the Philippine Islands, virtually accomplished when the Spanish capacity for resistance was destroyed by Admiral Dewey's victory of the 1st of May, was formally sealed." In another part of the message the President says:

"The annexation of Hawaii and the changed relations of the United States to Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippines resulting from the war compel the prompt adoption of a maritime policy by the United States. There should be established regular and frequent steamship communication, encouraged by the United States, under the American flag, with the newly acquired islands. Spain furnished to its colonies, at an annual cost of about two million of dollars, steamship lines communicating with a portion of the world's markets as well as with trade centers of the home government. The United States will not undertake to do less. It is our duty to furnish the people of Hawaii with facilities, under national control, for their export and import trade. It will be conceded that the present situation calls for legislation which shall be prompt, durable, and liberal."

Upon the government of new possessions, the President says:

"I do not discuss at this time the government or the future of the new possessions which will come to us as the result of the war with Spain. Such discussion will be appropriate after the treaty of peace shall be ratified. In the mean time, and until the Congress has legislated otherwise, it will be my duty to continue the military governments which have existed since our occupation, and give to the people security in life and property, and encouragement under a just and beneficent rule.

"As soon as we are in possession of Cuba and have pacified the island, it will be necessary to give aid and direction to its people to form a government for themselves. This should be undertaken at the earliest moment consistent with safety and assured success. It is important that our relations with this people shall be of the most friendly character and our commercial relations close and reciprocal. It should be our duty to assist in every proper way to build up the waste places of the island, encourage the industry of the people, and assist them to form a government which shall be free and independent, thus realizing the best aspirations of the Cuban people.

"Spanish rule must be replaced by a just, benevolent, and humane government, created by the people of Cuba, capable of performing all international obligations, and which shall encourage thrift, industry, and prosperity, and promote peace and good will among all of the inhabitants, whatever may have been their relations in the past. Neither revenge nor passion should have a place in the new government. Until there is complete tranquillity in the island and a stable government inaugurated, military occupation will be continued."

On other questions of policy growing out of the war, the President approves the recommendation of the Secretary of War for a permanent increase of the army to 100,000 men; he suggests that the president be given discretion to enlist that force, direction also being given to recruit for the army within that limit from the inhabitants of the islands with the government of which we are charged. He adds:

"It is my purpose to muster out the entire volunteer army as soon as the Congress shall provide for the increase of the regular establishment. This will be only an act of justice, and will be much appreciated by the brave men who left their homes and employments to help the country in its emergency."

The President also earnestly approves the increase of the navy recommended by the Secretary of the Navy, including three battle-ships and twelve cruisers; he also joins in recommending that the grades of admiral and vice-admiral be temporarily revived for officers who specially distinguished themselves in the war. The President further approves of an international agreement upon the exemption of private property at sea from seizure during war, and he recalls with satisfaction the acceptance by

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both Spain and the United States of the Red Cross convention extending to the conduct of naval war.

Foreign relations occupy about one third of the message. The President says, in his story of the war, "It is not among the least gratifying incidents of the struggle that the obligations of neutrality were impartially discharged by all [foreign governments], often under delicate and difficult circumstances." Thereafter, he takes up first the developments in Central American republics, including the apparent failure of the "Greater Republic," declaring that this Government has maintained "an attitude of friendly expectancy." He also praises the work of the Bureau of American Republics in promoting commercial intercourse and fraternal relations among the countries of the Western hemisphere. Reviewing the Nicaragua-canal project, upon which a commission is about to report, the President concludes that all the circumstances

"suggest the urgency of some definite action by the Congress at this session, if the labors of the past are to be utilized, and the linking of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans by a practical waterway is to be realized. That the construction of such a maritime highway is now more than ever indispensable to that intimate and ready intercommunication between our Eastern and Western seaboards, demanded by the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands and the prospective expansion of our influence and commerce in the Pacific, and that our national policy now more imperatively than ever calls for its control by this Government, are propositions which I doubt not the Congress will duly appreciate and wisely act upon."

The President recommends an appropriation for a commission to study conditions in China and says of American interests there:

"The United States has not been an indifferent spectator of the extraordinary events transpiring in the Chinese empire, whereby portions of its maritime provinces are passing under the control of various European powers; but the prospect that the vast commerce which the energy of our citizens and the necessity of our staple productions for Chinese uses have built up in those regions may not be prejudiced through any exclusive treatment by the new occupants, has obviated the need of our country becoming an actor in the scene. Our position among nations having a large Pacific coast and a constantly expanding direct trade with the farther Orient gives us the equitable claim to consideration and friendly treatment in this regard, and it will be my aim to subserve our large interests in that quarter by all means appropriate to the constant policy of our Government. The territories of Kiao-Chou, of Wei-Hai-Wei, and of Port Arthur and Talienwan, leased to Germany, Great Britain, and Russia respectively for terms of years, will it is announced be open to international commerce during such alien occupation; and if no discriminating treatment of American citizens and their trade be found to exist, or be hereafter developed, the desire of this Government would appear to be realized. . . . . .

"Meanwhile, there may be just ground for disquietude in view of the unrest and revival of the old sentiment of opposition and prejudice to alien people which pervades certain of the Chinese provinces. As in the case of the attacks upon our citizens in Szechuan and at Kutien in 1895, the United States Minister has been instructed to secure the fullest measure of protection, both local and imperial, for any menaced American in this country, and to demand, in case of lawless injury to person or property, instant reparation appropriate to the case. War-ships have been stationed at Tien-Tsin for more ready observation of the disorders which have invaded even the Chinese capital, so as to be in a position to act should need arise, while a guard of marines has been sent to Peking to afford the Minister the same measure of authoritative protection as the representatives of other nations have been constrained to employ."

Relations with England have continued on the most friendly footing. British consuls assumed the protection of American interests within Spanish jurisdiction during the war, and United States revenue-cutters were allowed to pass through Canadian waters after the declaration of war, upon assurances mutually satisfactory. The President says, further:

"It will give me especial satisfaction if I shall be authorized to communicate to you a favorable conclusion of the pending negotiations with Great Britain in respect to the Dominion of Canada. It is the earnest wish of this Government to remove all sources of discord and irritation in our relations with the neighboring Dominion. The trade between the two countries is constantly increasing, and it is important to both countries that all reasonable facilities should be granted for its development."

Arbitration over a boundary dispute between the Argentine Republic and Chile has been resorted to upon the suggestion of this Government. Various claims upon Argentina, Peru, Venezuela, Siam, Greece, and the Dominican Republic have been adjusted. Austria-Hungary still claims indemnity for subjects injured at Latimer, Pa. Efforts are making to continue the United States and Chilean Claims Commission. Peru desires to abrogate the commercial treaty of 1887. The boundary issue between Great Britain and Venezuela is to be arbitrated at Paris this month. The President recommends an amendment to the extradition statute, in view of the differences with Mexico, suggests a conference of the representatives of the two governments upon the problem of the Mexican free zone, and asks for a continuance of the Mexican Water Boundary Commission.

The part taken by this country in the Brussels Exposition is referred to, and an increase of the appropriation for an exhibit at the Paris Exposition in 1900 to at least $1,000,000 is recommended.

Negotiations under the reciprocity section of the tariff law have been inaugurated between this country and France, Germany, Belgium, and Switzerland.

The Czar of Russia has been informed of the readiness of the United States to take part in the conference on reduction of military establishments.

The President suggests an international agreement to regulate cable service.

The Minister to Turkey has been instructed to press for a settlement of the claims of the American missionaries and of other questions of citizenship in dispute.

Differences between Italy and Colombia remain unadjusted; the Samoan situation is problematical.

The annexation of Hawaii and the report of commissioners upon a form of government for the islands, the enlargement of the postal service, and the necessity for a commission of sanitary experts in view of our new relations, are touched upon.

Following a statement of federal finances the President recommends legislation to provide for redemption of greenbacks in gold, to be paid out again only for gold. Beyond that he says:

"It is not to be inferred that other legislation relating to our currency is not required; on the contrary, there is an obvious demand for it. The importance of adequate provision which will insure to our future a money standard related as our money standard now is to that of our commercial rivals is generally recognized. The companion proposition that our domestic paper currency shall be kept safe, and yet be so related to the needs of our industries and internal commerce as to be adequate and responsive to such needs, is a proposition scarcely less important. The subject, in all its parts, is commended to the wise consideration of the Congress."

Other paragraphs of the message deal with Pacific Railway sales; pensions, patents, public lands and forests; the Indians; work of the Department of Agriculture; a new building for the Department of Justice; the fitting celebration, in 1900, of the centennial anniversary of the founding of the capital at Washington, and labor legislation.

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Admiration and Approval Compelled.—"Posterity will judge of the Spanish-American war by a thousand signs that are hidden from us, but whatever may happen to modify or intensify public opinion the President's presentation of the reasons and motives which actuated his conduct must carry conviction to every fair mind and compel approval and admiration. It is a splendid case that we review in yesterday's message, and it is set forth with perfect lucidity and sincerity. The historic utterance shows beyond a doubt that the war was undertaken under the highest moral sanctions, and that it is to these that the executive has ever appealed."—*The Times-Herald (Ind. Rep.), Chicago.*

McKinley and the Stop-Watch.—"We should be glad if we could overlook the first part of the message altogether. It must have cost the President severe toil to make it appear that he approved of the war in the beginning when everybody knows that he was utterly opposed to a war with Spain until forty or fifty Republican members of Congress 'held a stop-watch over him,' as Congressman Boutelle said, and gave him forty-eight hours in which to surrender to them. After he had surrendered to them he held the same stop-watch over Spain, and altho he had led her Government to expect that a fair trial would be given to the plan of Cuban autonomy which had been adopted at our instance, he changed his tone suddenly and ordered her to haul down her flag within forty-eight hours. This was done in pursuance of a resolution of Congress which, he says, 'was approved by the executive.'

"Now the point of criticism is that the President tries to make it appear that these contradictory steps were taken, and the nation was plunged into war, with his concurrence, when everybody knows that he was dragged along unwillingly, and that he had not sufficient firmness to resist a policy which he believed to be, up to that time, unnecessary, and therefore wrong. As he was under constraint to go to war he is under constraint now to justify it, and for this reason many facts are slurred over which the 'opposing counsel,' if there were any, would use against him most effectively; for instance, his bringing in of the *Maine* explosion, but his failure to notice Spain's offer to submit it to impartial arbitration and to abide by the award. Another instance is his allusion to the sufferings of the reconcentrados and to our demand that Weyler's order of reconcentration be revoked. He does not mention the fact that this demand of ours was immediately complied with, but submerges this fact under a general statement that 'negotiations continued for some little time at Madrid, resulting in offers which could not but be regarded as inadequate.' Regarded by whom? Not by William McKinley, as we all know, but by the forty Republican members of Congress who held the stop-watch over him."—*The Evening Post (Ind.), New York.*

War for the Benefit of Dependent Industries.—"The fact is that the President lost his head and yielded to the clamor of the yellow newspapers and yellow Congress for war. Yielded when peace was in sight; when he knew that the United States were not prepared for war; when we were without ships or soldiers; when the entire coast of the country was defenseless; when actual hostilities could only result in the further suffering of the unhappy people of Cuba; yielded against his own better judgment and against the better sentiment of the country. 'In the entire campaign, by land and sea, we did not lose a gun or a flag or a transport or a ship, and with the exception of the crew of the *Merrimac*, not a soldier or sailor was taken prisoner.' But the public debt of the United States was increased by several hundred millions of dollars, and 'a war for humanity' has degenerated into a war of conquest, and obligations have been assumed which will in time—how quickly no one can tell—subject the country to foreign complications of 'far-reaching consequences'; conditions that will require enormous expenditures for a permanent military establishment. Behind all the hullabaloo about our glorious navy and victorious army, and our policy of 'humanity,' there stands the 'open door' for the benefit of the dependent industries of the United States; and that, as events will prove, was at the bottom

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—*The Herald, New York.*

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of the whole horrible business."—*The News and Courier (Dem.), Charleston, S. C.*

The People Want to Know.—"Without a word to the people or the slightest attempt to explain and justify his policy, the President has committed the country to the policy of expansion and has contracted an obligation to pay $20,000,000. . . . . .

"President McKinley would have been wise to devote a great part if not the whole of his message to the new policy. These are stirring days of great events, but he gives us a perfectly humdrum message. The people do not care for a Presidential recital of the perfectly well-remembered events of the Spanish war; they turn with impatience from a rehash of department reports. History is making before their eyes, but their servant who is making it, with their money, renders no account of his work. It can not be urged in defense of the President that the public interest would have suffered or that the success of diplomatic negotiations would have been put in jeopardy by an official revelation of our policy. The whole world knows it. The President's Peace Commissioners at Paris have given to the press practically a full report of all their important proceedings. We knew weeks ago that we were to take the Philippines. We knew that we were to pay Spain $20,000,000. Why did not the President tell us his reasons for taking the islands, and for what we are to spend the $20,000,000?

"We hope President McKinley will presently repair this omission by sending to Congress a special message on imperialism. The people want to know what he has to say for his policy. They want to know what reason he can show for adding $20,000,000 to the heavy cost of the war. The treaty will go to the Senate for discussion in secret session. The President ought not to work in the dark. He should take the people into his confidence to the extent of discussing their own affairs with them."—*The Times (Ind.), New York.*

Reticence Justifiable.—"The reticence of the President's message as to the future status of the possessions coming to us under the Paris treaty will be generally accepted by the American public as prudent and sagacious. This reserve of the executive respecting the disposition of our prospective island acquisitions and the relation in which they shall stand to the Union is entirely proper at this time, and in taking this course the President has observed the limitations of executive functions. The Paris peace negotiations are not completed. While an agreement has been reached concerning the cession of Spanish islands, they are not yet ours, and title to them will not vest in us until the treaty is formally ratified by the federal Senate and by the Spanish Cortes. Inasmuch as the treaty will require a money payment to Spain, the federal House of Representatives must be consulted on the question of the appropriation of the sum named for this object. Whatever the probabilities may be that the treaty will be ratified by the Senate, and that the necessary appropriations will be made by the House to make the treaty effective, the President can not assume, at this stage of the treaty proceedings, that these steps confirming the action of the Peace Commissioners will be taken. The expectation that the President would make elaborate reference to the Philippines and present his views *in extenso* as to a Philippine scheme of government under our flag was unreasonable. Criticism of the President's silence upon this point is unjustified."—*The Ledger (Ind. Rep.), Philadelphia.*

Looking to the "Far East."—"The remarkable thing, the revelation of the message, is the extent to which China has come to enter into calculations at Washington. So far have the navigators there chartered new voyages for the ship of state. To be sure, the President gives no encouragement to the 'forward policy' in China; he expresses no sympathy with the suggestion that the time has come for us to take a hand in the partition of that country, but, on the other hand, he declared in even more solemn language in his message of April 11 that the acquisition of territory as a result of conquest was not to be thought of, would be criminal, and he distinctly says now that so long as our citizens and trade are not the objects of discrimination in the ports which European powers have acquired, we have no grievance demanding governmental action, the deduction from which would naturally be that when discrimination begins we have got the ships and got the Philippines from which to speed them into the storm-centers the more readily."—*The Transcript (Ind. Rep.), Boston.*

"No Hurry."—"The assurance of the President that military government will be continued until Congress provides something better is calculated to inspire confidence at home and abroad—for the whole world knows that the American army and navy contain sufficient ability and honesty and administrative skill to carry on good government wherever it is placed in charge. This has been demonstrated already both at Santiago and Manila, and will be further demonstrated as the rest of Cuba and the Philippine group pass under American military control.

"The spirit of our institutions would contemplate and tolerate military government only as a temporary expedient; but the term temporary, in the life of a nation, may mean a number of years, and with our outlying possessions in such good hands Congress may take ample time to determine upon a permanent form of government for them. It is a matter in which the old saying 'the less haste, the more speed' will emphatically apply. It is better to delay the start upon a permanent governmental system for the colonies than to make a false start. The President is criticized in some quarters for not making more positive recommendations, but his non-committalism at this juncture is wise. It is not as if the countries involved were suffering from the absence of government. They are enjoying, and will continue to enjoy, all the blessings of civilization, substantial personal liberty, and full protection under military control, and they will get along very nicely while the President and Congress are deliberating further upon their case. This deliberation should be exhaustive, if the fruits are to be satisfactory."—*The Tribune (Rep.), Minneapolis.*

Currency Reform Slighted.—"Upon this question, we regret to say, the President's tone is by no means such as to satisfy those who appreciate its importance. We have never been among those who thought it possible to push a currency measure through at the present session, or wise for the friends of currency legislation to attempt it. But the President might have done better for the cause than merely repeat his very inadequate recommendation of a year ago, with the very colorless addition that 'it is not to be inferred that other legislation relating to our currency is not required; on the contrary, there is an obvious demand for it.' The truth is that the establishment of the currency on a firm basis is to-day an incomparably easier task than it has been at any time since our monetary troubles began; and the President might well have indicated in his message to-day the conviction that it will be the clearest duty of the Fifty-sixth Congress thoroughly to accomplish that task."—*The News (Ind.), Baltimore.*

Conciliatory Statesmanship.—"*The Eagle* thinks that the message is to be commended precisely because of reasons on account of which others may withhold commendation from it. It is moderate, but we think it ought to be. It is general, but we are convinced that that should be its character in circumstances as they are. It is suggestive rather than prescriptive or mandatory, but precisely that tone seems to be required in the transitional stage of unsettled questions, when light should be waited for, when dogmatism should be wanting, and when the best aids of reflection, of comparison, of study, and of time should be placed at the service of patriotic purpose and of national duty. In the very respects in which Mr. McKinley is sometimes critically called a halting, cautious, or impositive President, he has shown himself in the past the master of a clement and conciliatory statesmanship, needful to the unity and efficiency of the republic in great crises, and we think he will show himself, and wisely, that kind of a President always. As, however, he has never failed to act with precision and wisdom, when action has been called for, so will he fail neither to denote nor to take effective action when it shall again be called for, as often it will be, in the days that are at the door."—*The Eagle (Ind. Dem.), Brooklyn.*

Afro-Americans Disappointed.—"There are about ten million people in the United States who finished reading President McKinley's second annual message to Congress with a profound sense of disappointment and sorrow. In all the fourteen columns of nonpareil type there is not a word of reference to the extraordinary attitude of Governor Tanner in the Pana and Virden coal-mine riots, in Illinois, nor to the murderous and revolutionary condition of affairs that prevailed in North and South Carolina from the first to the eighth of November.

"We do not wish to believe that the President regards these extraordinary happenings in those States as beneath his notice or

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that of the Congress, of which he is the constitutional adviser, and that they do not call for a reference from the chief executive of the nation and for some action on the part of the Congress. We prefer to believe that in a second message, when domestic subjects will be treated more at length than in the first, this vital matter will receive adequate treatment by the President with appropriate recommendation to the Congress."—*The Age* (*Afro-American*), *New York*.

COMMENTS IN BRIEF.

"The word imperialism does not occur in this modestly phrased record of an illustrious year in an Administration that will be forever memorable; but the spirit of imperialism in the new American sense is there, in every line of the document."—*The Sun* (*Rep.*), *New York*.

"The document as a whole is so much better than what we have been led to expect as to arouse a hope that future events will show the talk of 'imperial policy' and 'conquest' to have been simply the vaporing of political windbags, who knew no more of the President's intentions than they do of American principles or constitutional law."—*The Dispatch* (*Ind. Rep.*), *Pittsburg*.

"The message as a whole is wise and conservative, altho we can not agree with it so far as the Cuban question is concerned. [Annexation is advocated.]"—*The Inquirer* (*Rep.*), *Philadelphia*.

"The critics of the President's message who found nothing positive in it on first reading are now vexed that, as to Cuba and its future government, the President speaks very definitely. His position is characterized as absurd. Possibly it is; but it is the position of an honest man who finds himself and his associates pledged to certain lines of action, and who adheres to that line, let the chips fall where they may, no matter that the log is only basswood when it was thought to be at least oak."—*The Journal* (*Rep.*), *Detroit*.

"From the character of the message it would appear that the President expects little legislation from the present Congress and will withhold recommendations relating to Porto Rico, the Philippines, and Cuba until the Fifty-sixth Congress, which ordinarily will not meet until a year from this month."—*The Capital* (*Rep.*), *Topeka, Kans.*

"That [the opening sentence of the message] is the whole story in brief: A successful war, conducted during the recess of Congress, and the business of the country in a better condition than ever before! The brilliancy of our naval and military achievements, equaled only by the marvelous strength of the finances, trade, and commerce of the nation while conducting a foreign war on both sides of the globe! No wonder the world looks on in amazement, and the President, with a patriotic pride, yet modestly, transmits to Congress the glorious record."—*The Hawkeye* (*Rep.*), *Burlington, Iowa*.

"The President discusses our trade relations on the Pacific and with the West Indies and urges prompt action on the report of the Hawaiian commissioners, but he gives most emphasis to his recommendations as to the Nicaragua canal, the army, and the navy. This is as it should be. This nation must cross the threshold of the next century able and willing to hold the great opportunities that have become its own."—*The Inter Ocean* (*Rep.*), *Chicago*.

"The message is that of a President who looks up to, rather than down upon, the people, and as such it will still further endear to the hearts of the masses one who has always been proud to be one of them."—*The Dispatch* (*Rep.*), *St. Paul*.

"*The Dispatch* is not in sympathy with the policy which this message outlines, but we have no fault to find with the leisurely method the President has adopted of bringing that policy before the country. He gives himself plenty of time to feel the pulse of Congress and to gage public opinion before committing himself as to important details. But all the same, he is the chief of the expansionists, notwithstanding the fact that it was only a few months ago when he declared that 'forcible acquisition is criminal aggression.'"—*The Dispatch* (*Dem.*), *Richmond*.

"What a pity that the true leadership that fought for conscientious deliberation before the war and spared the nation the embarrassment and burdens of unprecedented and illogical action relating to Cuban independence, is not now in evidence, sounding a clear and ringing note on the subject of territorial aggression and pointing the way to rational and positive currency and banking reforms. The President McKinley of the *antebellum* negotiations last spring was a leader. The President McKinley of the message of last Monday was not."—*The Free Press* (*Dem.*), *Detroit*.

"It is appropriately dignified in tone, with a justified strain of national triumph elevating it above many of its predecessors in American history. But it is not a great message in the sense of voicing to the people the judgment of a national leader as to the settlement of new problems."—*The Republic* (*Dem.*), *St Louis*.

"The President thinks it incumbent on him to tell us the history of the recent war. He tells us nothing new about it, nor is there anything novel or attractive in his way of telling. He is much pleased with everything that has happened, and congratulates everybody who had anything to do with the matter, and asks that business be conducted in the same manner at the old stand, and that Congress supply money for the purpose."—*The Register* (*Dem.*), *Mobile, Ala*.

"One can get an excellent idea of the workings of the Government by a study of this message. It shows that much has been done, and well done. Our foreign affairs have beeen ably handled, our finances wisely managed, and generally the interests of the people have been carefully looked after. The country is prosperous, and the nation is strong enough to handle any problems that may present themselves. The message, while it is not a great document, will nevertheless strengthen the confidence the people have in the Administration."—*The News* (*Ind.*), *Indianapolis*.

"The entire tone of the document is one that speaks for the great future of the country. It points the way to a greater America. With the addition of all the strange territory will come added responsibilities and added advantages in the accumulation of wealth and homes and happiness. The treatment of all the questions of importance to the nation is in every sense thorough, and even those opposed to the Administration will hardly claim that the executive has not been fair in his treatment of the great questions of the day."—*The Times* (*Ind.*), *Denver*.

IRISH-AMERICAN PRESS ON "ENGLAND FIRST."

AT the brilliant banquet of the New York Chamber of Commerce last month, having Lord Herschell, president of the joint commission with Canada, as a guest of honor, the assemblage drank first a toast to Queen Victoria and sang "God Save the Queen"; then drank a toast to President McKinley and sang "The Star-Spangled Banner." Two leading Irish-American papers were quick to take up the incident, in their strenuous opposition to an "Anglo-American alliance" and to the policy of "imperialism" on the part of the United States.

The Irish World (New York) of November 26, devotes the first three columns of its editorial page to the subject, printing a double-column cut of the Union Jack raised above the Stars and Stripes upon a flagstaff, and the legend underneath: "England Must Be First! That Is Now the Order Established for Society by the New York Chamber of Commerce." The editorial which follows the cut notes that this order of toasting is the one observed "at public dinners in all British dependencies—first the Queen and then the local governor-general of the province." "That is the way they do it in Sydney and in Ottawa," says the paper. "Is this to be hereafter the order of proceeding in the United States of America?" President Orr's "pretext of 'gallantry to a lady,' which he advanced as a reason for his unprecedented act [reversing the universally established order] is too thin to deceive any one." "William McKinley is a man for whom we would not vote if he were again a candidate; but he is now President of the United States, and a public insult to him, in his official character, as was offered by the Chamber of Commerce, is an insult that is offered to the republic, and that every American is bound to resent."

Proceeding to emphasize the "infamy" attaching to the Chamber of Commerce for its action, *The Irish World* says:

"But the obsequious behavior toward England of the New York Chamber of Commerce to-day is in perfect keeping with its base, servile, and treasonable conduct in the past. In the war for independence the Chamber of Commerce as a body took the side of England and against this country. It poured out its money in the service of King George III.; it offered four guineas per head to all who enlisted in the King's service against Washington; it fitted out armed privateers to prey on the property of patriotic Americans; it cooperated in all sorts of ways with the British authority, naval and military, to bring to naught the Declaration of Independence and to uphold England's standard in America. This was the work the New York Chamber of Commerce was en-

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gaged in the interest of England's king while the king himself, Victoria's ancestor, 'plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.'

"In the War of 1812, also, the sympathies and evil activities of the Chamber of Commerce were with England and against the United States. And only three years ago, when Cleveland's Venezuela message reasserted the Monroe doctrine and called a halt to England's maraudings on the American continent, this same Chamber of Commerce passed indignant resolutions denunciatory of President Cleveland's action, thereby giving such aid and comfort to England as it was possible to give her under the circumstances, and demonstrating that the traitorous spirit which dominated it in its evil past still holds possession of the body for evil work in the present and the future.

"Never yet has the New York Chamber of Commerce failed to improve any opportunity to remind England of its devotion to the 'mother country' and its loyalty to the reigning sovereign. Here is one of its reminders, on the occasion of the Queen's Jubilee, eighteen months ago:

"The Chamber of Commerce of New York, through its president, cabled this greeting:

NEW YORK, June 21, 1897.

TO HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY, THE QUEEN OF ENGLAND:

The Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, which received its original charter directly from the hand of your illustrious ancestor, King George III., tenders its congratulations on this happy occasion, and, in the spirit of national amity, unites with your loving subjects in the earnest prayer that God may save and bless the Queen.

ALEXANDER ECTOR ORR.

"The pernicious influence on society, political and social, which an association like the Chamber of Commerce can exert, with its great wealth and its 'respectability,' is beyond measurement. In their hearts these men do not believe in the republic. England is for them the center of all that is grand and desirable in this world. To England their hearts ever turn. There they would like to live. Having wealth, they now want honors; and what honors can be had in a republic? They would bask in the sunshine of royalty; they would associate with dukes and lords; they would marry their sons and daughters into the nobility. That for them is life. A country whose government is based on the equal rights of man—bah! what is such a country worth? In this way and under such influences society is poisoned and the stability of our institutions is put in jeopardy.

"The traitors are waxing in force and in insolence. They are moving boldly to their point objective. They understand business. They know their own mind, and they are bound to have what they want if money can buy it. What are we doing to block their villainous game?"

The Boston *Pilot* thinks that Lord Herschell must have received a queer impression of American manhood from the banquet. It says:

"When our new imperialists shall have achieved their desires and added the Philippines, etc., to our territory, it will be in order for us to turn the whole American empire over to our natural sovereign the British Queen; that is, if the chambers of commerce are to represent American spirit.

"Napoleon Bonaparte, who had a way of estimating men and things at their true value, thus expressed himself on the subject of chambers of commerce, in a letter to Comte Fouché, minister of police, under date July 28, 1809:

"'I have received a farrago which you have sent me on the subject of the corn trade, and which is perfectly ridiculous. I do not know why you begin there. I wonder you did not begin by teaching me the alphabet. It is mere political economists' chatter. . . . The chamber of commerce knows nothing at all, and only chatters theories. I beg you will not expose me to the annoyance of receiving such memoirs.'

"Chambers of commerce have not changed one whit from that day to this. The jingling of the guinea is to them as the music of the spheres. The flag is to them no more than 'a textile fabric.' They are ready to denounce the government that enforces the Monroe doctrine, and immediately afterward favor foreign conquest and distant colonies.

"One among many things for which we admire the English people is the fact that they never subordinate their flag or their sovereign to that of any foreign power. It is their Queen and their Union Jack first and always. Our servile snobs are always ready to bend the knee before the foreigner, until it becomes almost a question whether or not self-respecting Englishmen can afford to accept an alliance with a people who have no national pride and do not seem to know the meaning of national independence. Lord Herschell must have gone away from that New York banquet with a very queer impression of American manhood as exhibited by his entertainers."

PROPOSED GOVERNMENT OF HAWAII.

THE report of the Hawaiian Commission—United States Senators Cullom and Morgan; Representative Hitt; Sanford B. Dole and W. F. Frear, of Hawaii—upon a plan of government for the annexed Hawaiian Islands, was made to Congress last week. The plan provides for the establishment of the "Territory of Hawaii," with a territorial form of government. The governor, secretary of the Territory, United States district judge, attorney, and marshal are to be appointed by the President of the United States. A two-thirds vote of the Hawaiian legislature may override the governor's veto.

The legislature is to consist of fifteen Senators elected for a term of four years, and thirty Representatives elected for two years. The bill covering the commission's recommendations provides that "all white persons, including Portuguese and persons of African descent, and all persons descended from the Hawaiian race, on either the paternal or maternal side, who were citizens of the republic of Hawaii immediately prior to the transfer of the sovereignty thereof to the United States, are hereby declared to be citizens of the United States." Further, the qualifications for a Senator are that he must be a male citizen of the United States, thirty years of age, must have resided in the Territory three years, and must be the owner in his own right of $2,000 of property or possess a yearly income of $1,000. A Representative must be twenty-five years old and possess property worth $500 or an income of $250 yearly. Voters for Representatives are required to be able to speak, read, and write the English or Hawaiian language, and those for Senators must, in addition, possess property valued at $1,000 or an income of $600. All voters are required to register. Persons qualified to vote for Hawaiian Representatives may also vote for a territorial delegate in the House of Representatives in Congress.

Existing laws in Hawaii not inconsistent with the Constitution and laws of the United States continue in force subject to congressional action, and United States laws applicable to local conditions are extended to the Territory, laws against contract labor being specifically mentioned. The Chinese are required to take out before July 4, 1900, the certificates prescribed by the Chinese Exclusion act. Except that no declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States shall be required of residents during five years prior to July 4, next, when the territorial government is to be effected, United States naturalization laws are extended to the Territory. The Territory is made a customs district of the United States, and it is provided that foreign goods and articles imported into the islands after July 7, 1898, shall, if afterward brought into the United States, pay the same duties charged upon like articles when imported from any foreign country. Provision is made for the recoining of Hawaiian silver into bullion and the redemption of Hawaiian silver certificates, and the Hawaiian Postal savings-bank laws are to be repealed and depositors paid off.

President Dole makes a minority report on one point, advising the creation of a territorial cabinet or advisory council to the governor.

The commissioners expressly disclaim that their plan for the government of Hawaii constitutes a precedent to be followed in Porto Rico or the Philippines.

"Hawaii Must be Americanized."—"In thus constituting the islands an integral part of the American Union—or, rather, in

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taking the initial steps toward such a transformation—the commissioners accept the principle that the so-called 'peculiar conditions' of Hawaii must adapt themselves to our laws rather than that the laws, as the sugar-planters desire, should be made to conform to the conditions.

"In other words, labor for the cane-fields of Hawaii must be obtained in the same way that it is for the cane-fields of Louisiana, the wheat ranges of California, and the potato-diggings of New Jersey. It must be got in the American market and not abroad, as now, by means of contracts. The contract system will be abolished to make room for free labor, and free labor, in the opinion of the commissioners, will answer every purpose. These officials do not accept the theory that Americans and Europeans can not do manual labor in the islands, or that they ought to be excluded from it. . . . . .

"When the country is fairly opened to the labor of the United States, we do not doubt that the labor will be found. That the planters must reduce their swollen dividends to pay for it is one of the best things which can happen to Hawaii, where the same amount of wealth will still be at hand, but where it will reach more people and do vastly more good.

"No doubt the planters will resist the new program to the last. We do not doubt that they will send a strong lobby to Congress. They will fight hard to secure American protection without American institutions, but it can avail them nothing. The demand that Hawaii shall be Americanized and that the sugar-fields of the mainland shall have some form of defense from cheap contract-labor competition is one that must control the policy of the Government in all its branches."—*The Chronicle* (*Rep.*), *San Francisco.*

"The Proposed Oligarchy."—"The plan of government proposed for Hawaii is about the most astonishingly un-American thing that our history has yet produced. It is a combination of oligarchy and absolutism.

"Under it a great part of the very small population is entirely disfranchised. More important still, it is disfranchised because of 'race'—a thing forbidden by the Constitution in any State of the Union. The proposal is therefore that the national Government shall do in a Territory what the Constitution forbids any State to do within its own borders.

"But the bill not only creates an oligarchy of voters representing a minority of the population. It establishes proscriptive property qualifications for suffrage, and clothes a governor to be appointed from Washington with powers so nearly unlimited that even the late Dictator Dole has felt himself constrained to protest against the despotism in a minority report.

"If Hawaii becomes first a Territory and afterward a State, a perilous precedent will be established. Porto Rico, with its mongrel and illiterate population, will send two Senators, before the new century enters its teens, to equal New York's or Pennsylvania's, or Illinois's representation in the Upper House. The Philippines, with their 8,000,000 Polynesians, will make several more States, and so on to the end of the chapter.

"The only safeguard against these dangers lies in the adoption now of the constitutional amendment proposed by *The World*—an amendment forever forbidding the admission of any of these conquered, half-savage, and temperamentally un-American peoples to the American Union as States."

"This Hawaiian bill is the camel's nose under the tent flaps.—*The World* (*Ind. Dem.*), *New York.*

Practical Common-Sense Solution.—"There will be no more 'barbarian' participation in the national Government than there now is in the case of Arizona and New Mexico. There will be no more 'taxation without repesentation' than thirty and more of our States have suffered. There will be no more disfranchisement of the people than there is in Massachusetts and South Carolina.

"The fact is conspicuously emphasized, however, that it is as a Territory and not as a State that Hawaii is to be organized. That is to be clearly understood, and it is to be assumed that it is to be regarded as a permanent principle. It is on that ground that the propriety of having an Hawaiian delegate in Congress may be questioned. The people of this nation did not desire the annexation of Hawaii as a State. They do not now desire it. The time when they will desire it, or consent to it, if it shall ever come, is yet too remote for other than purely academic speculation. Nor is there in this arrangement any unjust discrimination or any deviation from the long-established policy of the nation. We have hitherto held land for more than fourscore years before admitting it to statehood. We are now holding Territories which we have held for half a century without admitting them to statehood. From fifty to eighty years hence it may be time to begin to think of statehood for Hawaii. . . . . .

"The commission appears, then, to be, in the main, simply applying the principles of the Constitution and of practical common sense to the solution of the Hawaiian problem, and we doubt not that the results will be entirely satisfactory. A year ago the welkin was rent with wild talk about war with Japan and war with Great Britain as an inevitable sequence of annexation. How ridiculous it all seems now! So ridiculous will seem, one of these days, all the lurid prophecies of trouble that have been made, and Hawaii will be confirmed in its place among our territorial possessions without the slightest hitch or jar to our republican institutions."—*The Tribune* (*Rep.*), *New York.*

The Item of Home Rule.—"Mr. Dole, former president of Hawaii, demurs at the power granted to the governor in the proposed bill, claiming that under its terms he will have authority verging upon that which, abused by the former kings and queens of the islands, caused such trouble for the progressive citizens. He points to the danger of an unlimited power of removal and to the chance that the governor may abuse the power of making recess appointments. It is well that Mr. Dole's views have been set forth, tho it is not likely that many will share his pessimistic apprehension. He does not seem to rely sufficiently upon the restraining power of the President. It is advisable, however, that some attention be paid early to the item of home rule. As the bill now stands there is nothing to guarantee against the appointment as governor and secretary of the Territory of men from outside the islands. The bill stipulates that these officials 'shall reside within the Territory,' but it does not require that they shall be residents of the islands when appointed. The provision that they 'shall reside within the Territory' seems at first reading to mean only that these officials shall reside therein during their incumbency. Hawaiians will doubtless protest vigorously against any form of carpetbagism, and on this point an interesting controversy may arise."—*The Star* (*Ind.*), *Washington.*

"The system of government is a very liberal one, affording the Hawaiians substantial home rule and adapting in the main their existing laws and privileges to the new conditions. The Hawaiian Senate is made less of an exclusive white body than the Hawaiian constitution intended it should be, tho the property qualification fixed for membership sounds rather un-American. The law relating to citizenship is framed to exclude rigidly the Chinese and Japanese. *The Express* already has pointed to the constitutional question which this involves. It is no different question, however, than applies to Chinese born in San Francisco or New York. *The Express* is unable to see how a Chinaman born anywhere in this country can be denied citizenship with all its privileges, inasmuch as the Constitution declares that all persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof are citizens, and forbids race or color discriminations in fixing voting qualifications."—*The Express* (*Rep.*), *Buffalo, N. Y.*

"'Anti-imperialists' may regard the proposed scheme of government as violative of the spirit of republicanism in that it excludes certain elements of the population from participation in public affairs. But a similar restriction is contemplated or even enforced in various States of the Union with the outspoken approval of individuals who find such a provision objectionable when applied to Hawaii. The solution of the problem presented by the Sandwich Islands in their new political status, as outlined in the report of the commission, seems to meet the special requirements of a peculiar situation."—*The Herald* (*Ind.*), *Baltimore.*

"Plainly there is no necessity for constitutional amendments or even laws to prevent the admission of alien and inferior races to the Union. We have the horoscope of the Hawaiian Commission, and that is an all-sufficient safeguard. . . . The intimation from the Foreign Relations committee that the territorial delegate article will be stricken out of the bill was scarcely needed. For, if the Foreign Relations committee wished to wreck all the plans of expansion in which its members, and particularly its

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chairman, are interested, it could find no surer way of accomplishing its purpose than by favoring this measure as it stands."—*The Press (Rep.), New York.*

"The bill does not entail upon the nation any more responsibility than it assumed when the territory from which Florida, Texas, California, and other States were carved was annexed, and perhaps not so much as that which the constitutional amendment conferring citizenship upon the freedmen entailed. Whatever responsibility the annexation imposes the United States is fully able to discharge to the satisfaction of its own people and the world, and this bill should be passed without unnecessary delay."—*The North American (Rep.), Philadelphia.*

"MR. DOOLEY" ON TERRITORIAL EXPANSION.

STIRRING events in American history generally bring to the front not new heroes alone, but new humorists also. The war with Spain has not been an exception in this regard. The comments of "Mr. Dooley," a Chicago saloon-keeper, on affairs of men and state during the past year, have delighted a host of newspaper readers. Peter Dunne, the creator of the character, usually gives Mr. Dooley's views in the shape of morning conversations with a friend, Mr. Hennessy. We reproduce one of Mr. Dooley's latest (copyright 1898, Chicago *Journal*):

"Well," said Mr. Dooley, "we've got 'em."

"Again?" said Mr. Hennessy, with a faint attempt at a joke.

"Niver mind," said Mr. Dooley. "We've got th' Ph'lippeens. Th' Spanyards withdrew to th' anti-room an' says wan: 'Let's get through.' Says another: 'I say so, too. If I et another dinner I'd bust. What do they want?' 'Th' Ph'lippeens.' 'Will they take thim?' 'We'll thry an' see.' An' they come out, an' says the chairman, Seynor Morte Rice, he says, 'Oh, crool an' avaricious foe,' he says, 'wretched vampires,' he says, 'that wud suck th' las' dhrop iv blood frim th' fallen form iv poor Spain,' he says. 'We have no other recoorse,' he says. 'We must surrinder to ye,' he says, 'th' brightest flower in th' diadam iv lovely but busted Hispynolio,' he says, 'th' Peril iv the Pass-ific is yours,' he says. 'Take it,' he says, 'anless,' he says, 'ye're such monsthers iv croolty that ye'd rayfuse,' he says. An' we've got th' Ph'lippeens,' Hinnissy; we've got thim th' way Casey got the bulldog—be th' teeth.

"What're we goin' to do with thim, says ye? That shows, Hinnissy, ye're a mugwump. A mugwump's a man that always wants to know what's goin' to happen nex' an' hopes it wont. What d'ye think we're goin' to do with thim? Sthring thim an' wear thim f'r beads? Hinnissy, if all th' people in this counthry was like th' likes iv ye, they'd be on'y enough iv ye to hold a rayform meeting' an' ye'd be livin' in a balloon off th' coast iv Maine, ye—ye dam'd Pilgrim father, ye!"

"I have a cousin that lives in Lynn," said Mr. Hennessy.

"What diff'rence does it make to you an' me what we do with th' Ph'lippeens annyhow?" Mr. Dooley went on, not heeding the interruption. 'I'm here an' th' Ph'lippeens are there, an' there's too much wather between us to make frinds. But I know what'll happen. 'Twill be, what has happened in this very town manny a time. They'se a sthretch iv prairie just outside th' city limits an' nobody iv our kind wants to live there because it's too quite. But bimeby some people moves in frim Ohio an' builds a house or two an' th' aldherman frim this ward moves f'r to annix it to th'city. An' ivry ol' lady says: 'Haven't we growed enough? What's th' use iv takin' in more territory? Isn't our governmint bad enough as it is?' An' thin th' good Irish people moves in an' conquers th' savidge inhabitants, an' th' nex' ye know that prairie is blossoming like a rose garden an' has become a dimmycratic sthronghold. That's expansion.

"Th' throuble with you, Hinnissy, is ye think you an' Congressman Noonan can set down in th' back room with a piece of chalk an' an ol' slate a' figure out what's going to happen, but ye can't. Ye can't figure it about ye'ersilf, an' how can ye figure it about th' Ph'lippeens, that ye niver see? As Hogan an' McKinley both says: 'Th' nation's in th' hands iv th' Lord, an'll give Him what assistance it can spare fr'm its other jooties.' Th' first thing to be done is to appint a sthrong ar'rmy iv officials that we can' find annything f'r in this counthry. Th' committyman tol' me yesterdah that there was three hundherd applications f'r th' bridge whin Dorsey, that was there befure, passed over to th' other shure an' got th' job in th' planin' mill. An' ye think they'se no wan fit to conthrol a popylation iv naygurs. I tell ye, anny man that's sthrong enough to even think he can get a job tur'rnin' a bridge in this counthry has force enough to be king iv th' Ph'lippeens in wan year! 'Tis so.

"Well, some iv these la-ads'll be kilt an' some'll come home an' thin wan day a la'ad that's been bumped-agin in th' sthreet car'll sthretch himsilf an' say: 'Glory be, but this is a small counthry afther all,' an' he'll sail away an' he wont have anny job to eat off an' he'll have to make a living' be lickin' th' poor, benighted haythens that we've got to lift up, an'others like him'll go along afther him an' whin th' dimmycratic con-vintion meets Aguinaldo O'Brien an' Perforated Don Carlos Cassidy'll be contistin' which'll cast th' vote iv th' imperyal state iv Ph'lippeens f'r William J. Bryan, th' boy orator iv th' Plate.

"That's what'll happen, Hinnissy. 'Tis not th' la-ads th' govermint'll sind out, but th' la-ads that go out on their own hook, an' have to fight to eat. Be hivins, Hinnissy, they'll be great doin's down there whin wan iv thim opprissed an' tortured people that f'r hundherds iv years have been undher th' ir'n heel iv th' tyrant gets gay with a la-ad that's r-run a Bohemyan prim'ry in this counthry. 'Twill be like th' foolish German man that escaped from jail be jumpin' from th' roof onto a picket fence. We're a gr-reat civilizin' agent, Hinnissy, an' as Father Kelly says, 'so's th' steam roller. An' bein' a quiet man, I'd rather be behind thin in fr-ront whin th' sthreet has to be improved."

"'Twill cost a power iv money," said Mr. Hennessy, the prudent.

"Expand, ixpind," said Mr. Dooley. "That's a joke, an' I med it."

The Wilmington Race Troubles Again.—The account of the race conflict in Wilmington, N. C., given in this department November 26, was based on Associated Press despatches and special correspondence to the Atlanta *Constitution* and New York *Herald*. A. L. Manly, editor of the wrecked *Record*, writes to THE LITERARY DIGEST that "the city government was changed November 9 [the day after election]; Waddell elected himself mayor, and notice was served on the leading white and colored men to leave the city *afterward! The Record* office was not attacked until next day, November 10, and the murders followed." Furthermore, Mr. Manly says that he never made the statement quoted in interviews sent from Asbury Park, that "through the misconstruction of his article the whole trouble at Wilmington was brought about." He adds: "The whole scheme seems to be to push the blame along to some one in no way responsible for the disaster and trouble in Wilmington."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

IT is Spain's cede-time.—*The Chronicle-Telegraph, Pittsburg.*

THERE is a widespread disposition to connect the open door w th the story of the stolen horse.—*The News, Detroit.*

IT might establish a bad precedent to permit Congressman Roberts of Utah to try to support several families on his official salary.—*The Tribune, Detroit.*

THERE is some disposition to demand that the War Department go and get a reputation before asking to be entrusted with 100,000 men.—*The News, Detroit.*

SPAIN is awakening to the fact that the loss of the *Maine* was a much more serious accident than it was at first disposed to admit.—*The Star, Washington.*

PERHAPS the whole difficulty might be settled if somebody would offer Aguinaldo $50,000 for fifty lectures on what he knows about resurrecting insurrections.—*The American, Baltimore.*

GENERAL KITCHENER wants $500,000 for the erection of a Gordon memorial college at Khartoum. Such of the natives as have survived the Kitchener preparatory school are invited to attend.—*The Times-Herald, Chicago.*

HOW SUCH THINGS HAPPEN.—"It can not be denied," said the ponderous citizen, "that we have taken Spain's possessions by mere superiority of force."

"Well," answered the superficial person, "that's how Spain got the most of them in the first place, isn't it?"—*The Star, Washington.*

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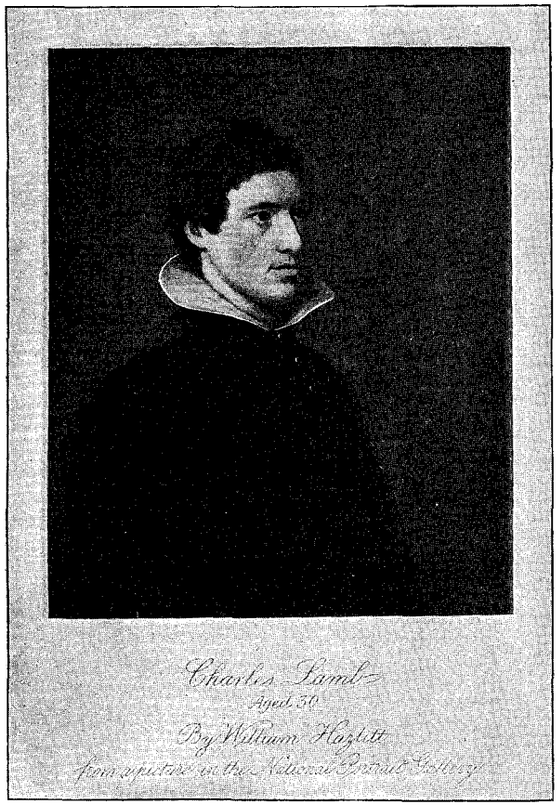
LETTERS AND ART.

NEWLY DISCOVERED CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN LAMB, COLERIDGE, AND OTHERS.

IN 1894 a mass of correspondence was discovered relating to the family of Charles Lloyd, the Quaker philanthropist of Birmingham. The papers, which are very numerous, contain more than a score of letters of Charles Lamb, some of them worthy to rank with his very best, and other letters, also hitherto unpublished, of Samuel Taylor Coleridge, William Wordsworth, Thomas Manning, Robert Southey, and others.

Mr. E. V. Lucas has collected and edited this correspondence, and now publishes it in a volume entitled "Charles Lamb and the



Courtesy of the J. B. Lippincott Company.

Lloyds." The Lloyds, tho not a family of great intellectual achievement, were of such character as to win the most intimate friendship of men like Lamb, the Coleridges, Wordsworth, and Southey. Charles Lloyd, something of a poet himself, was for a while under the tutelage of Coleridge, and he and Lamb wrote frequently to each other. Robert Lloyd, his brother, was for a long time Lamb's bosom friend.

Charles Lloyd was a morbidly sensitive young man, and his relations to Coleridge and Lamb seem to have been the means of a temporary rupture between these two. The elder Lloyd sent Charles to Coleridge with the hope of making a physician of his son. Charles Lloyd reached Coleridge's house on the very day that David Hartley Coleridge, the poet's first child, was born. Coleridge addresses a sonnet to Charles, entitled: "To a Friend who Asked How I Felt when the Nurse First Presented my Infant to Me." The sonnet begins thus:

> "Charles! My slow heart was only sad, when first
> I scanned that face of feeble infancy;"

And ends thus charmingly:

> "So for the mother's sake the child was dear,
> And dearer was the mother for the child."

Coleridge was at first much attracted to young Lloyd, whose mind was acute enough to help even his great master at times. For instance, in writing to his friend Poole, the poet acknowledges Lloyd's help: "It is strange, that in the sonnet to Schiller I should have written, 'that hour I would have wished to *die*—lest anything more mean might stamp me *mortal*';; the bull never struck me until Charles Lloyd mentioned it."

But Coleridge, with no money, a growing family, and his active mind full of great schemes and grand ideas, soon lost interest in his unhealthy, morbid, pupil and wrote his father that it would be best to take Charles away, to have him get married and settle down as a farmer. The elder Lloyd in return asked how Coleridge could live without companions. In a letter to Poole, Coleridge answers: "I shall have six companions, my Sara, my babe, my shaping and disquisitive mind, my books, my beloved friend Thomas Poole, and, lastly, Nature, looking at me with a thousand looks of beauty and speaking to me in a thousand melodies of love. If I were capable of being tired with all these, I should then detect a vice in my nature, and would fly to habitual solitude to eradicate it."

Charles Lamb met young Lloyd while he was staying with Coleridge, and instantly they became friends. Lloyd joined the poetical partnership of his two friends. At first Coleridge and Lamb were to make the volume between them, but when in March, 1797, the printing was almost complete, Coleridge wrote to Cotta, the publisher, saying that Charles Lloyd's poems were to be included too; adding with more commercial acumen than was usual with him: "Lloyd's connections will take off a great many (copies), more than a hundred." Coleridge wrote a motto in Latin on the title-page of the poem, a free translation of which runs thus: "Double is the bond which binds us—friendship and a kindred taste in poetry. Would that neither death nor lapse of time could dissolve it." But this proved to be a luckless book. Something (Mr. Lucas is not certain what, but thinks it was Lloyd's fondness for Southey) caused a coolness to spring up between him and Coleridge after they had separated. Coleridge and Southey, tho brothers-in-law, could not agree. Coleridge wrote three mock sonnets ridiculing Lamb's and Lloyd's poetical efforts. Lamb probably laughed at this, but Lloyd took it seriously and it served to destroy the circle of friendship.

But the loss of Lloyd's friendship seems to have made a deep impression on Coleridge's sensitive mind. His grief caused him to have recourse to opium, and under its influence he composed "Kubla Khan." About this time Lloyd published a novel, "Edmund Oliver," in which he depicted Coleridge's character in such a manner as greatly to annoy the latter. Then came Lamb's scornful "Thesis." Coleridge wrote, presumably to Lloyd: "Poor Lamb, if he wants any *knowledge*, he may apply to me"; and when the passage was brought to Lamb's notice, he replied with a sarcastic letter and the famous "Thesis Quædam Theologicæ." Coleridge, more in sorrow than anger, sent the letter to Cotta, remarking: "These young visionaries will do each other no good," and thus was broken the friendship between Coleridge and Lamb. A few years later, however, it was renewed.

The chief interest in the volume is in the newly discovered letters of Lamb. Mr. Lucas considers some of these as fine as anything the gentle Elia ever penned. Lamb's letter to young Robert, Charles Lloyd's brother, on the beauty of Jeremy Taylor, Mr. Lucas considers a service to literature. It is in part as follows:

"Coleridge was the man who first solemnly exhorted me to 'study' the works of Dr. Jeremy Taylor, and I have had reason to bless the hour in which he did it. Read as many of his works as you can get. I will assist you in getting them when we go a stall-hunting together in London, and it's odds if we don't get a good Beaumt. and Fletcher cheap.

"Bishop Taylor has more and more beautiful imagery, and

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(what is more to a lover of Willy) more knowledge and description of human life and manners than any prose book in the language: he has more delicacy and sweetness than any mortal, the 'gentle' Shakespeare hardly excepted—his similes and allusions are taken, as the bees take honey, from all the youngest, greenest, exquisitest parts of nature, from plants, and flowers, and fruit, young boys and virgins, from little children perpetually, from sucking infants, babies' smiles, roses, gardens—his imagination was a spacious garden where no vile insects could crawl in; his apprehension a 'court' where no foul thoughts kept 'leets and holydays.'

'Snail and worm, give no offense,
Newt nor blind-worm, be not seen,
Come not near our fairy queen.'

You must read Bishop Taylor with allowances for the subjects on which he wrote, and the age *in* which. You may skip or patiently endure his tedious discourses on rites and ceremonies, baptism and the Eucharist, the clerical function, and the antiquity of episcopacy, a good deal of which are inserted in works not purely controversial; his polemical works you may skip altogether, unless you have a taste for the exertions of vigorous reason and subtle distinguishing on uninteresting topics. Such of his works as you should begin with, to get a taste for him (after which your love will lead you to his polemical and drier works, as love led Leander 'over boots' knee-deep through the Hellespont), but read first the 'Holy Living and Dying,' and his 'Life of Christ and Sermons,' both in folio. And, above all, try to get a beautiful little tract on the 'Measures and Offices of Friendship,' printed with his *opuscula* duodecimo, and also at the end of his 'Polemical Discourses' in folio. Another thing you will observe in Bishop Taylor, without which consideration you will do him injustice. He wrote to different classes of people. His 'Holy Living and Dying' and 'Life of Christ' were designed and have been used as popular books of family devotion, and have been thumbed by old women, and laid about in the window seats of old houses in great families, like the Bible, and the 'Queene-like-Closet or rare boke of Recipes in medicine and cookery, fitted to all capacities.'

"Accordingly in these *the fancy* is perpetually applied to; any slight conceit, allusion, or analogy, any 'prettiness,' a story true or false, serves for an argument adapted to women and young persons, and 'incompetent judgments'; whereas the 'Liberty of Prophecy' (a book in your father's bookcase) is a series of severe and masterly reasoning, fitted to great clerks and learned fathers, with no more of fancy than is subordinate and ornamental. Such various powers had the Bishop of Down and Conner, Administrator of the See of Dromore!

"My theme and my story!"

Robert Lloyd seems to have replied asking Lamb why he did not make a selection of Jeremy Taylor's "beauties." Lamb was indignant:

"To your inquiry respecting a selection from Bishop Taylor I answer—it can not be done, and if it could it would not *take* with John Bull. It can not be done, for who can disentangle and unthread the rich texture of nature and poetry, sewn so thick into a stout coat of theology, without spoiling both *lace* and *coat?* How beggarly and how bald do even Shakespeare's princely pieces look when thus violently divorced from *connection* and *circumstance!* When we meet with 'To be or not to be,' or Jacques's moralizings upon the deer, or Brutus and Cassius's quarrel and reconciliation, in an Enfield speaker, or in elegant extracts—how we stare, and will scarcely acknowledge to ourselves (what we are conscious we feel) that they are flat and have no power. Something exactly like this have I experienced when I have picked out similes and stars from 'Holy Dying' and shown them *per se*, as you'd show specimens of minerals or pieces of rock. Compare the grand effect of the star-paved firmament, and imagine a boy capable of picking out those pretty twinklers one by one and playing at chuck-farthing with them. Everything in heaven and earth, in man and in story, in books and in fancy, acts by confederacy, by juxtaposition, by circumstance, and place. Consider a fine family (if I were not writing to you I might instance your own) of sons and daughters, with a respectable father and a handsome mother at their heads, all met in one house, and happy round one table. Earth can not show a more lovely and venerable sight, such as the angels in heaven might lament that in their country there is no marrying or giving in marriage. Take and split this body into individuals—show the separate caprices, vagaries, etc., of Charles, Rob, or Plum, one a Quaker, another a churchman. The eldest daughter seeking a husband out of the pale of parental faith—another warping, perhaps—the father a prudent, circumspective, do-me-good sort of a man *blest* with children whom no ordinary rules can circumscribe. I have not room for all particulars—but just as this happy and venerable body of a family loses by splitting and considering individuals too nicely, so it is when we pick out best bits out of a great writer. 'Tis the *sum*-total of his mind which affects us."

THE RUSSIAN PRESS ON TOLSTOY'S JUBILEE.

AT the time that the meetings in commemoration of Count Tolstoy's seventieth birthday were being held in Western Europe and America, in Russia the occasion passed almost unnoticed. This is what *Russkoe Bogatstvo* says in comment on that fact:

"The 28th of August was the seventieth birthday of Leo Nikolaievitch Tolstoy, and the papers brought us the information of the festivals celebrated in honor of that day abroad. To our regret we must say that with us the day passed unnoticed. It is true that the papers have now begun to publish articles concerning the great artist, and one of them, *Birjevia Viedomosti*, even issued a jubilee number; but that number appeared ten days after the 28th of August. Among others, this paper contains an article beginning in this wise: 'We can announce to the men of Russia the arrival of a great feast; on this day (that means ten days after the jubilee) all spiritual Russia must unite in unanimous admiration,' etc. This would sound very comical if it were not so bitter."

After stating the well-known fact that the activity of Count Tolstoy is sharply divided into two phases, the *Russkoe Bogatstvo* says that the first phase of his activity, that as an artist, is indisputably appreciated by all, and that the universal literature possesses in his person a great master, endowed with a wonderful power of imagination, who has set in motion such a mass of images as could only have been achieved by a giant, and has penetrated into the meaning of life with a deepness of artistic analysis worthy of a great genius. Referring then to the second phase of his activity as a social reformer, and to his limits in this capacity, the same journal goes on to say:

"But whenever, as on the occasion of the seventieth anniversary of our great writer, we throw a glance backward on his astonishing activity as a whole, then the details disappear and we involuntarily encompass the colossus in one enraptured gaze."

The *Syn Otechestva* (October 18), while citing the enthusiastic comments of the *Neue Freie Presse* and *Zukunft*, wherein Count Tolstoy is placed on a level with Shakespeare, remarks with bitterness:

"We quote the enthusiastic comments of the foreign press to compare the deep reverence shown to our great writer in Western Europe with the very frequently frivolous and often depreciatory manner in which the works of Count Tolstoy are met in the land of his birth."

Minsky, the critic of the *Novosti*, came out with a long article, in which he endeavored to prove that Count Tolstoy is the veritable writer of the Russian soil. At the time that Turgeneff and Dostoievsky had listened to the vibrations of the moment and replied to every new turbulence in the minds of the intelligent city element, Tolstoy remained deaf to all this and concerned himself more with the vague dreams of a dying Andrey Bolkonsky, or the naïve aphorisms of Karataéff, because the townsfolk, mercantile class, and priesthood are nothing more than the outgrowth

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of the Russian soil. Certainly, at the appearance of "Fathers and Sons," every word of Bazaroff stirred the reading public a thousand times more than the fate and feelings of a Bolkonsky or Nechludoff; but now we all know that the great writer of the Russian soil was right in the choosing of his heroes, and, "thanks to the deep coherence of Tolstoy, to the genius of the Russian soil, the reading of his works is made easy for every one; but it becomes extremely difficult to put them under the light of criticism, as was also the case with the works of Shakespeare in England and Goethe in Germany. Tolstoy's creative power has overgrown the measure of esthetic criticism and has become a part of national history, and can only be explained in the light of the history of the Russian soil."

On the 4th of October a literary-musical reception was given by the Literary Fund Society in honor of Tolstoy's jubilee. According to the *Syn Otechestva* the tickets were sold beforehand and the hall was overfilled.

READING AS A NARCOTIC.

DOES that which professes to instruct and enlighten, to feed the mind and the spirit, in reality perform the same office as opium or tobacco? In other words, is reading, as the millions read, merely an intellectual narcotic? The suggestion comes from a writer in the London *Speaker* (November 19). He says:

"Not every kind of reading, doubtless. We put on one side that reading which is wrestling with an angel in the dark, where mind struggles with mind, the disciple is locked in a heavenly combat with his teacher, and new creative thoughts flash from the page into the brain, as sparks smitten out of the anvil by incessant hammering. Such active reading takes the elements offered it up into its own flame, and there transmutes them by an alchemy no less potent than eager, to the quintessence of personality, making that which was outside it and merely strange a part of the innermost self. But pass down a corridor-train and watch the faces of them that read in it their magazines, newspapers, novels, *Tit-Bits*, *Scraps*, *Answers*, and threepenny-worths of short stories; their paragraphs of varieties, and four-line American jokes; their cricket scores and sporting news, and columns of advertisements. Tho money or place should be their object, and gambling their intention, yet is the narcotic influence plainly to be seen in their eyes and lips—their very expression is half asleep, and here is the stage far down on the path of Nirvana, whither they have arrived. Until this day women light neither pipe nor cigarette in railway carriages; but they read, and the effect is much the same. Imagination wakes, yet languidly; judgment sleeps. The dangerous mental twilight, called by the French reverie, sets in. One train of impressions follows another without logical sequence, or sifting out of the irrational, or revolt against the anarchic, or indignation at the too suggestive. Lotus-eaters, 'falling sleep in a half dream,' these multitudes drowse and stupefy themselves by a whirling dance of images, good or bad, clean or unwholesome, ludicrous, trivial, vulgar, and sometimes criminal, that come and go, race and run, strike the fancy as they fleet by, and, tho forgotten, have done their work of narcotizing the nobler parts. To weaken the judgment, to blunt the finer instincts, to produce a vague familiarity with evil, and to throw into circulation a vast number of doubtful ideas, that is the effect of reading for reading's sake, as a pastime, where no faculty is called into exercise beyond the taking in of superficial phantasms and filmy vapors, on which the hurly-burly of existence is painted in flickering evanescent tones."

But these fleeting images and broken trains of suggestion fade and vanish as completely as do the visions which pass before a smoker's eyes; and it would seem that there is no worse charge to bring against them than that they consume time. But the real danger lies, the writer says, in the mental state which results from this kind of reading when habitual. The ethical temper, which implies effort and discrimination, drowses, and the condition of mental relaxation tends to become chronic. This narcotic reading may even, by its subtle influence, change our standard of values, and thereby change the world.

THE ART OF SEEING THE LANDSCAPE.

THIS is not a lost art, says Mr. N. S. Shaler, but one which is yet to be invented and applied to the profit of our kind. The hurry of modern life tends to separate men from the charm of the world about them. The first requisite for the student of landscape is the power of contemplation, and against this the spirit of the times has set itself. But we all possess some portion of that love for the outside world which is innate in man, tho too often buried beneath crowding interests. Contemplation is not a state of indolence, but an intellectual labor. In the esthetic, as in the scientific, contact with the world around us, "answers come only to our interrogations; the supreme art is the art of questioning."

Next in importance to the contemplative attitude of mind, in the effort to obtain the full esthetic value of the landscape, is singleness of impression. "Panoramic or even wide-angled seeing, while it gratifies the curiosity, is destructive to all valuable effects so far as the sense of beauty is concerned."

Mr. Shaler then considers the relation between the purely intellectual interest a student of landscape may find in a view, and the esthetic impression he seeks to gain from it. There can be no doubt, he says, that knowledge may vastly enhance the intensity of esthetic impressions. But the facts, whether they be historical or geological, which a student brings to the imaginative understanding of a scene must be so assimilated by his mind that they come forth unconsciously and without command. Otherwise imagination will build without them. This dictum, of course, only applies to the details of scientific fact. The more general conceptions which relate to the application of the natural forces to the earth, Mr. Shaler considers as essentially poetic. He says (in *The Atlantic Monthly* for December):

"On an ocean-beaten shore we may feel the power of the sea in the overhanging cliffs even when there are no waves. In the river, the waterfall, or the glacier, the energy which enters into the work appeals to the informed imagination scarcely less than do its visible results. This enlarged conception is what makes the difference between the ignorant and the cultivated appreciation of the beauties of nature."

After speaking of the humanizing instinct which people unconsciously bring to the viewing of a landscape, Mr. Shaler goes on to say:

"With the advance which an assiduous training of the landscape sense brings, the observer finds himself less in need of the human note in the view; his development follows the course by which the landscape motive became established. In its earlier stages, only the regions of garden-like aspect commanded esthetic approval; then only so much of primitive nature as would make a foil for the culture was admitted to be good. Even the Alps, tho they rise from fertile plains, in no wise charmed the ancients; until within two centuries they were utterly repugnant to refined minds. Now those of well-trained eye find satisfaction in the wilderness, tho all alike will confess that the scenes which yield the most pleasure are those which are at once humanized and historic. All this points to the conclusion that the novice will do well to begin his studies of the landscape with its more domesticated parts. Even the cities and great towns commonly afford prospects which are sufficiently gratifying to the esthetic sense to give it nurture. The many strong impressions arising from the grouping of buildings, which even when bad in themselves often afford agreeable masses and sky-lines, make them profitable to the beginner by the easily acquired impressions they present. Moreover, our cities, by the very badness of their smoke and dust-laden air, are richer in atmospheric effects of a striking kind than is the open country; by them the observer may be led to

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note those more delicately toned qualities of atmosphere which, tho they are the very flower of the landscape, are so generally overlooked. . . . . .

"A common error on the part of those who seek to acquire some sense of the beauty of the landscape is that its charm exists only in certain very select places, to which it is necessary to resort in order to obtain such impressions. So they hide away from the beauty which is about them, to seek, at much cost, that which is usually far less comprehensible than what they left at their doors. It may well be said that all landscapes are beautiful, and that while the harvest which may be won from them by those who know how to gather it varies greatly in kind, its value changes in no like measure. It is the part of fancy to separate the dross from the gold. This is to be done in the appreciation of the beauty of a landscape, however limited that may be, as it is in other work of the ideals. There are few, if any, scenes deserving the name of landscape so utterly ignoble that they yield nothing to such assay. They may foil the eye of the novice, but not that of the master in the art of seeing.

"One of the evils which come from overmuch search after rarely composed and famous landscapes is that the memories they leave become false standards, leading their possessors to overlook the beauty which is about them, because it is other than they have had chosen for them as the proper fashion for nature to follow. One of the best results of a critical method with this art of beholding the face of the earth will be the clearing away of this false view. Every student should be on his guard against it. Let him go as far as he will, see as much of the earth as he can, but let him not forget that it is about as reasonable to go on long journeys to make human friends as it is to seek in that way for the friendship of nature. The chance for both is at its best near home."

Some people, continues the writer, will resent the idea that the instinctive pleasure derived from the landscape should be made the subject of deliberate training. The emotions, they will say, lie beyond the field of schooling. Yet the same objections might be raised against a cultivated appreciation of music or the drama. The art of appreciating the landscape is now in the same period of development that music and acting were before the score and the stage had been invented. And no one will deny that these arts have gained by formal elaboration. We quote the author's final plea for the new art:

"If, as seems likely, we can bring into definite shape, by educative means, the emotions which lead to pleasure in the landscape, we shall thereby add another important art to those which serve to dignify our lives. The art of seeing the landscape has a certain advantage over all the others we have invented, in that the data it uses are ever before those who are blessed with eyes. Outside of prison, a man is sure of the sky—the largest, most varied, and in some regards the richest element of all scenes. The earth about him may be defiled, but rarely in such measure that it will not yield him good fruit. Every look abroad tempts him beyond himself into an enlarging contact with nature. Not only are the opportunities for this art ever soliciting the mind, but the practise of it demands no long and painful novitiate. There is much satisfaction at the very beginning of the practise; it grows with exercise, until it opens the world as no other art can do."

Poetical New England.—James Whitcomb Riley, on a recent visit to Boston, expressed surprise at the high quality of verse found in the newspapers there. He said:

"I have been looking over some of the verses published in your daily papers here. This is real poetry—all of it. Some of it is very good. It is verse that would undoubtedly cause Longfellow and Holmes to institute inquiries as to the writer's identity. Most of it is anonymous. I should judge that it was written largely by people living in the country, who have had time to think deeply and the ability to put their thoughts into verse."

The Boston *Journal* acknowledges the compliment, and avers that the New England mind is normally in a poetic mood:

"Mr. Riley has touched on a subject that seldom draws out public comment, and rarely the comment of one so distinguished in the profession of literature. Yet, somehow, perhaps through the occult influence of the great poets who have sung in our cities and among our hills, versifying is a common avocation or recreation in New England. The fact is, from days immemorial New Englanders have been accustomed to think for themselves, to delve among the ever-changing glories with which nature has so prodigally supplied our territory. In New England the brain rests the body. It is custom, tradition, inheritance, all in one. It is the same influence or impulse that, in the West, produced a James Whitcomb Riley; that here, right out of the plain people, built a Ralph Waldo Emerson and a John Greenleaf Whittier.

"It is the Lincolnian literature, by the people, of the people, and for the people, and, like unto the trees, among which much of it is written, its spirit is ever green."

Swinburne's Tribute to Mrs. Browning.—Mr. Swinburne, in a "Note" prefixed to a new edition of "Aurora Leigh," gives the following enthusiastic estimate of Mrs. Browning's poetry:

"No English contemporary poet by profession has left us work so full of living fire. Fire is the element in which her genius lives and breathes; it has less hold on earth than Tennyson's or Browning's or Miss Ingelow's, and less aerial impulse, less fantastic or spiritual aspiration, than Miss Rossetti's. But all these noble poets seem to play with life and passion like actors or like students if compared with her. The devout and undevout imaginations which caught hold on her passionate fancy and her sensitive conscience flew up at once into utterance, and became as Marlowe's—'all air and fire'; which by no means always 'made her verses clear' as those of that prince of poets. Nor was the fine madness of her inspiration always such as 'rightly should possess a poet's brain.' But in moral ardor and ethical energy it is unlike any other woman's; and the peculiar passion which it gave to her very finest work, the rush and glow and ardor of aspiring and palpitating life can not properly be compared with the dominant or distinctive quality of any other poet."

NOTES.

RUDYARD KIPLING'S reputation is rapidly growing in France. Translations of several of his stories have appeared recently in Parisian periodicals.

SÁDI, the greatest of Persian poets, wrote his "Bustan" and "Gulistán," the latter his most widely known work, after he had passed his seventieth year.

CARLYLE'S "Sartor Resartus" reached its apotheosis last year, when four firms issued an edition. Now we are to have, for the first time, this work illustrated.

THERE have been many attempts to persuade the Sirdar to write a book, but he is not yet willing to experiment as to the relative potency of pen and sword.

"THE Modern Marriage Market" is announced. The book is contributed to by four authors: Miss Marie Corelli, Lady Jeune, Susan (Countess of Malmsbury), and Mrs. Flora Annie Steel.

A BOOK on the Dreyfus case is soon to be published. The writer is Mr. F. C. Conybeare, a son-in-law of Prof. Max Müller. Owing to this connection the author has been able to give the opinions of many eminent Germans on the question.

STATUES are to be erected in Paris in 1900 to the memory of some twenty French men of letters. These statues will stand in various public places throughout the city. Among the men to be thus commemorated are Voltaire, Rousseau, Hugo, Baudelaire, Balzac, Lamartine, Gautier, Daudet, and Verlaine.

THE Anglo-Saxon poet Caedmon is to have a memorial at Whitby, where he lived and died. "The English have been a little slow," remarks the Boston *Transcript*, "in getting ready this monument to the first of English poets. Nobody can deny that a thousand years is a good while to wait for monumental enthusiasm. Yet now when three hundred years more than a thousand have gone by Caedmon is to have placed in his honor at Whitby a cross twenty feet high, with a dedication and probably a poem by the laureate of England."

MR. HARRY THURSTON PECK, in *The Bookman*, claims that the English tongue possesses one great advantage over every other modern language spoken in the Occident in the very sharp line which it draws between the vocabulary of its poetry and the vocabulary of its prose. It may even be said to possess a third group of words which are used chiefly in the colloquial intercourse of ordinary life. The fact that there are thousands of words which we meet familiarly in poetry, but would stare at somewhat strangely in prose, proves at least that the language is amazingly rich in synonyms.

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

A PHILOSOPHY BASED ON SCIENCE.

HAS the day of philosophical systems passed? On the contrary, it has just come—so we are assured by M. Léonce Ribert. M. Ribert is about to publish a book entitled "Attempt at a New Philosophy Suggested by Science," the introduction to which appears as an article in the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, November 12). M. Ribert tells us that the old philosophies were failures because they had no basis in experimental science, and that such a basis has been possible within the last few years only. The article is remarkable for its omission of any reference to the philosophy of Herbert Spencer, who has done on a comprehensive scale just what M. Ribert appears to be attempting. We translate below portions from this introductory article. Says M. Ribert:

"A system of philosophy which, if not solid beyond all proof, is at least more substantial than any of those hitherto attempted, is now possible. This possibility rests on two points: first, the scientific base, alone capable of solidly supporting a philosophic system, has never been so broad as in the second half of the nineteenth century; second, the explanation of the failure of all the great synthetic systems by a radical incapacity of the reason does not bear scrutiny. These are the two points that I must unfold to make clear a truth with which I think are bound up the present and the future of philosophic speculation. I proceed at once to the first point:

"If scientific studies are the necessary basis of all speculation on the inner nature of things, it is for the simple reason that we do not know how to discover the principles of anything about which our notions are imperfect. Outside of science, in fact, the ideas that we form of the actual world are inevitably more or less superficial, vague, incoherent, and erroneous. Now to speculate on such an object is really to seek the profound reasons of the unknown. When we know how the world is made and how it is operated, we may hope to get at its primal causes; but if we possess but a vain image, how shall we pretend to penetrate its secret? We can not know too well what we wish to probe to its depths. A truth so evident could not escape the founders of philosophic systems, but it did not stop them, for they believed that they did know the things that they undertook. Nevertheless, when science was still in its infancy, its teachings being either non-existent or very limited, they must have had to draw from a very turbid spring such ideas as they had of humanity and nature. This source of very defective theoretical notions I will call empiricism and I will thus distinguish three regions, or, as I may say, three circles of the products of human thought: empiricism, science, and philosophy.

"Empiricism consists of notions acquired, with or without reflection, during the course of existence, by the daily contact of the mind with persons and things; science, of those due to patient, laborious, methodical investigations of a special object clearly defined; philosophy, of those resulting from studies conducted also by regular methods, but bearing upon the universe and aim of things."

The first of these regions of thought we have left behind us, except as we pass through it in the course of our education; we live in the second; the third we are now prepared, owing to our superior knowledge of basic principles, to enter. M. Ribert's article is chiefly taken up with a detailed discussion of our present conditions. We had not reached a favorable position for attacking the problems of philosophy until the past few years, he says. To be sure, in the middle of the present century we had made immense scientific progress. Had the time, then, come for a philosophy with a scientific basis? M. Ribert answers:

"It is very doubtful; there was still a great blank; the sciences of life, of the organism, of the functions, of the sensible and mental faculties were yet in a very imperfect state.

"Here was a very weak point; an essential resource that was wanting, was it this that weakened the system of Hegel? He had surely too much confidence in the combinations of a wholly verbal logic, and this fault of his mind perhaps prevented him from asking of science all that it might have given him; but even if he had conscientiously examined it, in my opinion he would not have found in a cyclopedia of his time a starting-point sure enough and a force just enough to carry him to his goal.

"But to-day, after the luminous works of Helmholtz, of Sir William Thompson (now Lord Kelvin), of Crookes, of Cornu, on the constitution of ponderable matter and of the imponderable ether; after those of Kirchhof and Bunsen, of Lockyer and Huggins, of Deslands, on the revelations of the spectroscope; those of Faye, Wolf, and Croll on the constitution, motion, and relations of the celestial giants; those of Claude Bernard, Berthelot, Lewes, and Preyer in organic chemistry and physiology; those of Pasteur on the infinitely small organisms; those of Darwin on the origin of species; those of his disciples and followers, such as Huxley in England, Haeckel in Germany, E. Perrier in France; those of Broca and Ferrier on cerebral localization; those of Herbert Spencer, Bain, and Ribot, in psychology; those of Taine, on sensation and intelligence; those of Renan and Lubbock on historic and prehistoric races; finally, those of Mayer, Joule, and Hirn, on the conservation of energy; after, I say, all these works of illumination, accumulated in a half century, has not that which appeared scarcely possible been actually accomplished? And, to speak more precisely, is not science, having arrived at maturity, already strong enough to aid philosophy to surpass herself?

"Those who would hesitate to answer in the affirmative will perhaps be decided by a fact of great importance of which we have been witnesses. I refer to a veritable revolution that is taking place in the minds of scientific men themselves. In fact, if we examine some of their latest works we shall find ourselves taking part in an unexpected renascence of metaphysics. . . . It is of course not the first time that savants have made incursions into the territory of metaphysics, but it is the first time that their studies have led them up to its frontier, the first time that they have boldly crossed it while duly warned by the critics of all the misfortunes that attend them after the first few steps. . . . . .

"The time of great synthetic systems has not passed, then, as has been asserted; on the contrary, it has just come; the hour has struck at the end of the century, and it is science herself who gives the signal."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

HOW THOSE BORN BLIND LEARN TO SEE.

THE entire number of those who have received their sight by means of an operation in mature years is scarcely eighteen, according to a writer signing himself "Dr. K.," who devotes some pages to the subject in *Vom Fels zum Meer* (Stuttgart). These belong with a single exception to our century, and fully one third of them owe their sight to the skill of one man, Dr. Louis Fialla, of Bucharest. The writer gives some very interesting examples of the mental processes by means of which people who were born blind and afterward recovered their sight learn to see. We quote as follows:

"The first successful operation he [Dr. Fialla] performed was on a seventeen-year-old peasant girl by the name of Despa Christea, who had been blind from birth. . . . Mentally the girl was very backward; she could only answer set questions with difficulty, and entirely failed in everything which indicated a mental individuality. The operation succeeded excellently, but the patient had to be kept in the dark for some time in order to grow accustomed to the light gradually. When she began to use her eyes she first recognized objects when she had touched them with her fingers. For instance, she was obliged to feel a piece of money before she could say whether it was a franc or a sou. Besides, she had no correct idea of distance. If two objects were shown her at different distances from her she was without the slightest idea which was nearest and which furthest from her. It was only after it became clear to her that she could reach the nearest one with her hand, but could not reach the farthest, that she began to form an idea of distance.

"She learned to distinguish colors gradually, first black and white, then red and green, but was undecided as to the others. 'I was present,' says Dr. Fialla, 'when the parents visited their

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child after the operation, and witnessed one of the most extraordinary spectacles which could be offered a physician. The patient, in spite of her limited intelligence, showed the greatest emotion. First she observed her father, then she felt the face of her mother in order to assure herself of its appearance. She observed her clothes, named the colors, and said that her mother's skirt was striped red. She held her mother by the hand as if she feared to lose from her sight a being who had loved her from her earliest childhood, and whom she was now able to see for the first time. It is impossible to describe this scene. Two months after the operation the patient was given eye-glasses, but these she did not wish to wear, and indeed, as I later found, out of pure vanity, a quality which had formerly not belonged to her, and which was awakened after she had received her sight.'"

A second case mentioned by the writer is that of a peasant girl from the village of Idnor, ten years of age. This child had never been able to distinguish between darkness and light. After the operation she was kept in a dark room for a long time. When later she was removed from this and asked what she saw, she had no answer. The only expression on her face was one of "stupid joy." Said Dr. Fialla:

"At last I showed her my hand and asked what it was. She observed it for a long time without saying a word. Then I took her own hand and held it before her eyes; she said, with a sort of deep breath, 'That is my hand.' One who is born blind has no exact idea of his own body. I was obliged to show the child her own hand in order that she should have any idea of mine. I held before her a glass, a gold piece, and a spoon, objects which she knew very well through touch. She observed them for a long time, but could not recognize them afterward. It was only after being allowed to feel the object that she was able to name it.

"On the following day I repeated the experiment with the same objects. Now the child gave them their right names without hesitation after she had looked at them for a minute. This proved to me what a great rôle thought plays in connection with sight. I convinced myself of this still more strongly by showing her an object which she had never seen, namely, a watch. I told her it was a watch, and the child repeated the word immediately, but eight days after she had to think a long time before she could think of the word 'watch.'

"I took colored glasses and gave them to the child to look through; she had not a single word to say, but stood in deep thought as one who is overcome. From now on I could observe from day to day how her sight was being perfected. Every day she went about in the room, observing and feeling the furniture and utensils in the hospital. She easily recognized the colors black, white, and red, but sometimes hesitated about green, and found it impossible to comprehend the other colors. At least this was the case while the child remained at the hospital, but it is possible that she conquered this difficulty later by practise. When she was given a mirror for the first time and saw her face in it, she blushed from emotion, and stroked her forehead with her hand in order to brush back her disordered hair. I decided from this motion that vanity had been aroused."

After the preceding quotation from Dr. Fialla, Dr. K. continues:

"Peculiarly interesting are the observations made on a gypsy who was born blind, who traveled as a musician through the villages. One day a dog bit him, and because of that, at the age of twenty-seven, he was taken to the hospital to Dr. Fialla. . . . Altho born blind and only able to distinguish day from night, he had lived among strangers and had been obliged to work for a livelihood; and he had therefore become mentally developed to a considerable extent. . . . The operation [on his eyes] succeeded remarkably well, and he was soon able to go about the yard and the halls. His astonishment over the objects which came before his observation was great, and he was never tired of talking of what passed before him. For example, one day, after having observed the stars the night before and being asked what they looked like, he said, 'like little lights.' He only recognized his former acquaintances when they first came by hearing their voices. As long as he was still blind, he went about without difficulty; but as soon as he could see, he was completely helpless in the streets. . . . . .

"Not less interesting are the experiences of a twenty-nine-year-old blind man operated on by Dr. Dufour. When he was first led to the light after the cure was somewhat advanced, he acted as if he were still blind, so that it was thought that the operation had not succeeded. . . . Upon Dr. Dufour placing his hand before the patient and asking him what he saw, he said, 'I see something light.'"

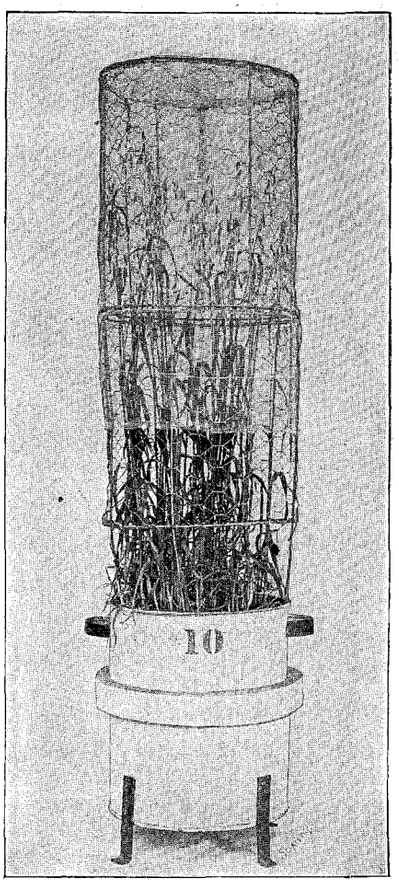
This experiment was repeated several times, the hand being sometimes held still and sometimes moved. But all he said was 'Ah!' Then he was taken back into the dark room. The next day a watch was shown him and he then said, 'I see something white.' Being asked whether it was round or four-cornered, he made no reply. He was asked what four-cornered was, and replied by making a square with his hands, and to the question as to what round means, he made a circle; but no matter how long he looked at the watch he could not tell whether it was round or four-cornered. The next day he was asked the same question without being able to give an answer. It was only upon being allowed to handle the watch that he immediately said, 'It is round; it is a watch.'

From the foregoing Dr. K. draws the following conclusions:

"A clear representation of the outer world is impossible to a blind person, and further, as with all the other senses, . . . so with the eye, great practise is needed in order to perfect its use; and finally that man must learn to see as he learns to walk and to speak."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE STUDY OF SOILS.

THE scientific experimental study of agriculture has nowhere been carried on more systematically than in the United States, and while those who do not know of its results still sneer at "scientific farming," the day is probably not far distant when all our farming will be carried on in the light of the knowledge gained by such experiments. As an example of what is being done in this line, we quote part of an illustrated article contributed to *The Scientific American* (December 3) by Dr. Marcus Benjamin, describing an experimental investigation of soils now being made at the Agricultural Department in Washington. Says Dr. Benjamin:



VEGETATION POT CONTAINING GROWING OATS.
Courtesy of *The Scientific American*.

"Typical soils from between thirty and forty places scattered throughout the United States were procured through the agencies of the Department of Agriculture, and a direct comparison was instituted with samples of soils of known constituents obtained from Rothamsted [England].

"A plot of ground in the rear of the main building of the Agricultural Department was set aside for

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these experiments, which were begun in 1892, and a small greenhouse erected in which the plants are kept during the night and in rainy weather, but at other times they are rolled out into the air. This is easily accomplished, as the pots are all on trucks which may be moved at will along the tracks, as shown in illustrations.

"For a portion of the season oats and beans were grown in duplicated samples of typical soils. After the crops from these plants had been harvested, the soil in the pots was again prepared for planting, and a crop of buckwheat grown. By this means two crops are secured during each season, so that the value of the experiment is largely increased, in consequence of duplicating the data obtained."

The measurements made relate to the water supplied daily, which is distilled, and the amount of moisture present in each pot, which is determined by weighing, besides laboratory determinations of the total amount of dry matter produced in each pot, together with the amounts of nitrogen, phosphoric acid, and potash removed from the soil by each crop. Says Dr. Benjamin:

"The data from seven seasons is now at hand, and the preparation of a preliminary report is under way. It will contain statements in regard to the composition of the soils, their physical character, their water-holding capacity, their contents of humus, and the percentage of nitrogen, phosphoric acid, and potash contained therein, both as regards total content and in respect of the quantities removed by different solvents. This report will be illustrated, not only by analytical tables, but also graphically in such a way as to show in the most evident manner the relation which exists between the physical and chemical composition of the soil, its contents of moisture, and the quantity of dry organic matter produced.

"This is but one of several investigations now being conducted under the direction of the chief of the chemical division of the Department of Agriculture. The great value to the farmer is obvious, for as a result of this investigation a chemical analysis of a given soil will at once determine what plant foods may be deficient in it for the production of a given crop, and at the same time it will show the farmer how to supply these deficiencies when practicable by the judicious application of fertilizers or by a suitable rotation of crops."

Blasting with Steam.—It is proposed by Mr. H. Schaw, in a paper read by him before the British Institution of Mining Engineers, to blow out coal or ores in mines by means of high-pressure steam instead of by using inflammable explosives. Mr. Schaw's paper appears in *The Engineering and Mining Journal* (December 3). He says:

"A disastrous explosion in a coal-mine at Brunnerton, New Zealand, in 1897, attended with great loss of life, which was caused by a shot-hole loaded with gunpowder having blown out its tamping and ignited the coal-dust in its vicinity, led the writer to think that high-pressure steam might be used instead of dangerous explosives in fiery coal-mines.

"Briefly, the suggestion is that a cartridge of pure water lodged in a shot-hole should be converted into steam at a pressure of about 150 pounds per square inch by means of electricity of low tension, the cartridge or boiler to be made of such strength that it would burst at about this pressure, when the force set at liberty would break down the coal.

"The writer made an experiment to ascertain whether it would be possible to boil water by the heat produced by a current of electricity passing through a platinum wire similar to that used for firing mines immersed in water, and found that it was successful."

Mr. Schaw is of opinion that at the moment when the boiler bursts the wire will fuse and the electric circuit will be broken, and no risk of ignition of firedamp or coal-dust will remain from the heated wire. But the main question is, Would this force be sufficient? It is, of course, very much inferior to the expansive force of gunpowder or other explosives. Mr. Schaw continues:

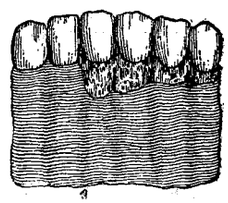
"Under the supposition, however, that the force so developed would be sufficient to break down the undercut coal in a mine, the writer thinks that the practical working of the proposed method would present no great difficulties, and that it would be perfectly safe in any coal-mine; and this is its only recommendation, for it certainly would be more expensive and troublesome than the usual methods of blasting.

"As an approximation, the writer would observe that a water cartridge 1¾ inches in diameter and 3½ inches long, to be used in a 2-inch blast-hole, would hold about 8.4 cubic inches of water. It would be converted into high-pressure steam and burst the cartridge in about 1½ minutes with the electric power the writer suggests, and would thus exert a sudden force of about 1⅓ tons."

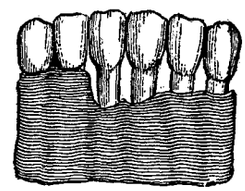
IS MAN TO LOSE HIS TEETH?

DECAY of teeth is much more common now than it was among our fathers, so we are told by the editor of *Good Health*, Dr. J. H. Kellogg, in an article entitled "Are We to Be a Toothless Race?" Dr. Kellogg argues that the fact just mentioned is an indication of constitutional decay in the human race, and the greater part of his article is taken up with telling us how we may combat this tendency. Says the doctor:

"This decay of teeth is not a local accident or a matter of mere local interest; it is an indication of constitutional decay—of the decay of the human race. A horse-dealer would not buy a horse



HUMAN TEETH COVERED WITH TARTAR.

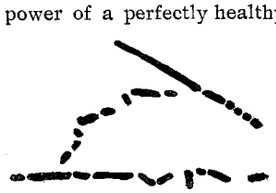


HUMAN TEETH INJURED BY TARTAR.

that had decayed teeth; he would know that that horse was losing his vitality and growing weak; and yet people offer themselves to the world as being strong and vigorous when they have scarcely a sound tooth in their heads. We find young people from twenty-two to twenty-five years of age getting married—and without a sound tooth. Such people are not fit to be fathers and mothers. Their constitutions have already begun to decay, and their decayed teeth are an evidence of that constitutional deterioration.

"Teeth decay just as apples, potatoes, and other fruits and vegetables decay, just as dead animals decay—through the action of germs. Germs, when allowed to take up their abode in the mouth and to develop in large numbers, form colonies upon the teeth. They accumulate in the mouth, and grow there in the form of patches. In the morning the teeth will feel rough, and will be covered with a yellow or whitish slime. This roughness is due to germs. They come from the food, the air, and the water, and feed upon the remnants of food which they find in the mouth and between the teeth."

These germs of decay are powerless against the defensive power of a perfectly healthy body, and so, Dr. Kellogg thinks,



BACTERIA OF DENTAL CARIES.

BACTERIA FOUND IN PUTREFYING MATTERS.

the fact that they do so much harm shows that too many of us are constitutionally defective—the result, in most cases of improper diet. Of the actual method of decay, he tells us:

"The decay of the teeth is accomplished in this way: Some of the germs that form colonies in the mouth and upon the teeth secrete a substance which is capable of dissolving the enamel, and then the germs gradually work their way into the teeth.

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You have probably noticed old crags and rocks upon mountain tops where mosses and lichens have grown, destroying a portion of the hard substance beneath them. These mosses are capable of forming substances which can dissolve the hardest rock, crumbling it and finally disintegrating it. So it is with the germs that grow in the mouth; they are capable of gradually dissolving the enamel and crumbling it off, after which they work their way down into the teeth."

Is candy bad for the teeth? That depends, Dr. Kellogg thinks. He says:

"It seems to me to be a question of digestion rather than of sweets. There are certain persons who can eat candy with impunity, because they have the ability to resist that particular cause of indigestion; but in other cases it produces indigestion, and indigestion diminishes vital resistance, thus favoring the attack of germs and dental decay.

"Another cause of the premature decay of the teeth is amylaceous or farinaceous dyspepsia, or starch indigestion. This is becoming an almost universal disease among the American people. It greatly lessens the vital resistance of the body in every part, including the teeth. Germs being more numerous in the mouth than in any other part of the body, their effects are produced in the mouth and upon the teeth to a greater degree than elsewhere when the teeth are left covered with fragments of meat and other *débris*."

Among other causes of decay, Dr. Kellogg places uncleanness, a coated tongue caused by biliousness, and failure to feed the teeth properly. Of this he says:

"The popular idea is that there are not enough salts in our food, but the difficulty does not consist in a lack of these elements in our food, but rather in a lack of ability to absorb and digest them. Grains and nuts contain an abundant supply of salts. It is the acid of the stomach which prepares these salts for absorption; and when this is not present in proper quantity, we are unable to digest and absorb them, and thus become subject to softening of the teeth from lack of nutrition.

"It is supposed that phosphate of lime and carbonate of lime are necessary for the teeth, because, when the teeth are burned, these elements are left. It is thought that we do not get a sufficient quantity of these elements in our food, hence doctors prescribe doses of them for the teeth. But any one who wishes to take a dose of phosphate of lime for the nourishment of the teeth, only needs to eat an extra slice of Graham bread or a granose biscuit."

Dr. Kellogg does not agree with those dentists who urge the removal of ugly teeth in order to improve the appearance. He advises:

"Never lose a tooth if you can avoid it. I have known some people to have sound teeth taken out in order to have some new and handsome 'store-teeth' put in. That is the greatest possible mistake. Keep your teeth as long as you can, even if they are not handsome. Get them filled as soon as there is the slightest decay perceptible.

"To lose a tooth is to lose a part of one's life. We are not aware how dependent we are upon our teeth for our physical welfare, because we do not stop to think what a beautiful apparatus they form for grinding our food. . . . If there is a tooth gone, when a coarse particle of food comes along to that place, it drops down into the empty space, and is not properly masticated. These coarse portions of food slip into the throat, and are swallowed into the stomach in an improper condition, and make trouble. A person suffers from the same cause if his teeth are not in perfect apposition, because in that case also the food will slip into the stomach without being properly masticated."

The writer's advice may be summed up as follows: Keep your teeth clean and your digestion good. As to the constitutional decay of the human race, which, according to Dr. Kellogg, is at the bottom of all our toothaches, he offers no remedy for that, probably because he feels that it is beyond the reach of medical science.

Animals that Do Not Drink.—There are in the world, according to *Le Chasseur Illustré*, Paris, "several kinds of animals that, during their entire life, have never swallowed a drop of water. Of this number are the llamas of Patagonia and certain gazelles of the far East. A paroquet lived fifty-two years in the Zoological Gardens at London without touching a drop of water, and several naturalists believe that hares take no other liquid than the dew with which the grass is often covered. A considerable number of reptiles, serpents, lizards, and certain batrachians live and prosper in places entirely deprived of water. We are also told of a kind of mouse that lives in the arid plains of western America, notwithstanding the absence of all moisture. Finally, we have in France, in Lozère, herds of cows and goats that almost never drink, and that nevertheless give the milk of which the famous Roquefort cheese is made."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Coinage-Reform.—"The advocates of the metric system in Great Britain—or some of them—propose to add to their movement the advocacy of a decimal coinage," says *The Engineering and Mining Journal*. "They do not propose to alter the present standard, but to divide the pound sterling decimally. The study of a decimal system of weights and measures serves to show what many merchants already feel, the inconvenience and incongruity of the present system of division of the pound into shillings and pence. The saving of time and trouble in all calculations would be very great, as every one who has had occasion to use English money knows. In this connection it seems strange that no movement has ever been started for the unification of the coinage of the great commercial nations. Slight mutual concessions—so small that they would hardly be felt—would make our $5 piece, the English pound, the French 25-francs, the German 20-marks, and the new Russian 10-roubles of equivalent value. There need be no change in the names or divisions of the national coins. This unification would be of very great commercial value, as every merchant engaged in foreign trade will readily understand, and would involve changes in weight hardly greater than the limits of wear which most mints now permit in circulating coins."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"A RATHER ingenious method of replacing the roof of a standpipe was resorted to this week by the water-works department at Napoleon, Ohio," says *The Railway and Engineering Review*, Chicago. "Some time ago, in a violent wind storm, the roof was blown off, together with the upper part of the ladder leading to the top. Since then several plans for making the repairs have been considered, but the following was decided upon as the most feasible: The water was withdrawn from the standpipe and a raft was built inside. When the water was turned on, the raft, laden with workmen and their utensils, was gradually sent upward at the rate of 25 feet per hour, it requiring five hours to make the ascent. Hooks and pulleys were then attached to the pipe and material was drawn up on the outside, while the men performed their work, using the raft for a platform."

THE SENSE OF TASTE AT VARIOUS TEMPERATURES.—"Dr. Mendelsohn publishes some interesting observations on this subject," says *The Pharmaceutical Era*. "The differences in taste are merely qualitative and depend upon the varying intensity in the transmission through the sensory nerves and nerves of taste. Taste is much influenced by considerable differences in temperature, and may temporarily even be stopped entirely. If, for example, the tongue be held for about one minute in water of 50° to 52° C., the sense of taste for cane-sugar is completely lost for the time being. If the tongue be held about 40 seconds in cold water of 1° to 10° C., the power of taste is entirely lost for a time. The sense of taste is strongest between 10° and 20° C. Beverages having this temperature are also the best for quenching thirst. Water of 3° to 5° C., which is usually looked upon as the best for relieving thirst, on the other hand is in reality much less suitable for this than water having a temperature of 12° to 14° C."

COINCIDENCES.—"Under this title," says Dr. D. G. Brinton in *Science*, November 11, "Prof. Max Müller has an article in *The Fortnightly Review* which he closes in these words: 'I shall remain true to my conviction that all coincidences, whether in mythology, religion, art, or literature, have a reason, if only we can find it.' It is evident from the examples in the article that the professor means an objective reason, one from external suggestion, and that coincidences to him signify appropriations. Of course, in a certain percentage of cases this is so, and nobody would deny it; but in another and large percentage it is not so. The coincidences are due to independent mental evolution along the same lines, under the impulse of the same desires. This is true in all four of the fields named by the essayist, as well as others; and it is perhaps the most significant discovery in modern ethnology. That Prof. Max Müller has refused to accept it is the reason why his vast labors on comparative religion have exerted such incommensurate influence on anthropologic science."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

MAGNETISM AND IMMORTALITY.

A NEW guess at the problem of personal immortality is offered by Mr. F. Reginald Statham in *The Westminster Review* for November. In his paper Mr. Statham merely attempts to indicate a possibility, not to formulate a theory. May not that force which we vaguely call magnetism, he suggests, be the medium through which we may hope for the carrying over of individuality into another existence? But we will let the writer speak for himself on this rather shadowy subject:

"What becomes of the magnetism which is associated with abstract thinking, with the study of intellectual problems, with the appreciation of moral principles? With regard to this question we find ourselves at once in the presence of a probability and a certainty. The probability is that a higher class of magnetic force is associated with abstract thought than with mere ordinary acts of will. The certainty is that this magnetic force is indestructible—that it persists and continues unextinguished. And then arises the question again—What becomes of it?

"The question places us on the brink of an abyss of speculation so profound as to be almost paralyzing. The problem presented to us is of this kind—how to project ourselves, without any pretense of a revelation and in contempt of all *a priori* theories, into the conditions of an utterly unknown, intangible, and extraphysical state of existence. Granting that the force we have dimly revealed to us under the name of magnetism is an extraphysical force—granting, that is to say, that it is energy as distinct from matter—it seems clear that, in spite of all changes in the physical universe, that energy will still persist and go on. It will persist and go on even if all that we know as human should utterly vanish from the face of the universe. Is there, then, any possibility of a footing for our individual consciousness in such an extraphysical existence? Is it possible that there may be in the magnetism associated with abstract thought, with the appreciation of abstract principle, an individual quality or character that will in some way reconstruct for us an individual consciousness in an extraphysical existence?

"The question is one that touches that profound problem of personality which orthodox theologians profess to find so simple. The mystery that hangs round the problem has been well expressed by Arthur Hugh Clough in his little poem headed 'Through a Glass Darkly':

> "'What we, when face to face we see
> The Father of our souls, shall be,
> John tells us, does not yet appear;
> Ah! did he tell what we are here!
>
> A mind for thoughts to pass into,
> A heart for loves to travel through,
> Five senses to detect things near—
> Is this the whole that we are here?'

"That problem of personality is like the problem of electrical science; it becomes less comprehensible the more we attempt to unravel it. It is no use trying to satisfy ourselves with phrases. Phrases are only labels for our ignorance. This, however, seems certain, that the more we explore the problem of personality, the more does personality seem to depend on inner tendencies than on external acts. It is a matter of experience that men and women who think little tend more and more to resemble each other. Individuality, the strongest witness to personality, gets rubbed out. It is when you get among the thinkers that personality becomes conspicuous, and it is when you get among the thinkers that the question—'Can death be an absolute and final obliteration of consciousness?'—seems to be met by the most decisive negative. Well, then, if we may go as far as this, would it be unreasonable to go a step farther and ask whether this energy, which we call magnetism, which seems so closely associated with thought and with appreciation of abstract principle, may not possibly, in some way which is beyond the reach of our present comprehension, form the basis of a conscious existence in a new environment? Might it not be possible to believe, or to hope, that the indestructible energy, which has taken from us a personal impress, may still belong to us; and that through some slow process of realization those who have achieved their highest possibilities in the moral victories or the intellectual advancement which we have agreed to regard as good and desirable for our physical being, will awake to find in truth

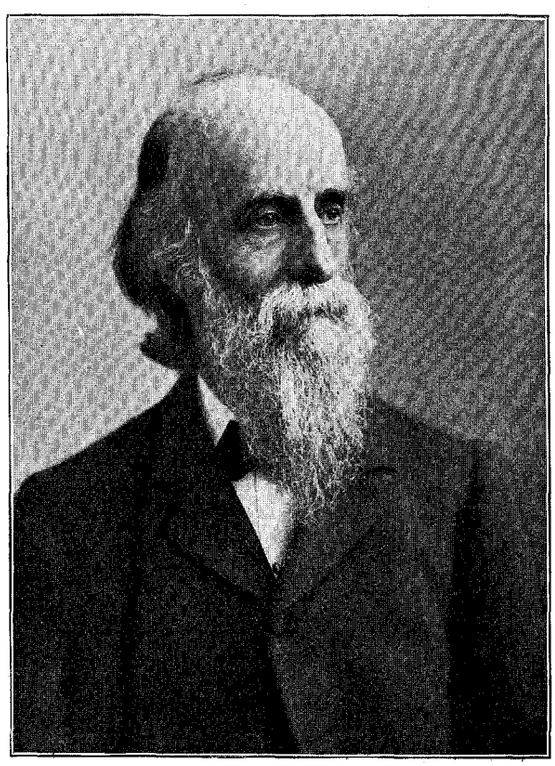
> 'The sense of self on dawning shores'

marking the commencement of a magnificent and imperishable existence?"

RESIGNATION OF THE REV. DR. LYMAN ABBOTT.

ON Sunday morning, November 27, the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott announced to the congregation of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, his intention to withdraw from its pastorate. After speaking of the increasing demands upon him as pastor and editor, he said:

"It is not that your demands or those of my editorial associates are excessive. You have both asked less than you had a right to ask. It is with the demands of my own conscience I must reckon.



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REV. DR. LYMAN ABBOTT.

I have endeavored to avoid the inevitable conclusion or delay it by withdrawing from the lecture-field, refusing all invitations to sit on boards and committees of philanthropic and Christian societies, and discontinuing literary work to which I had pledged myself. Perhaps, so reluctant am I to sever my pastoral connection with Plymouth Church, I should still have hesitated had not a warning been given me this fall which scarcely needed the doctor's interpretation. He tells me frankly that I am using up vital energies faster than nature supplies them; he imperatively declares that I must prepare to discontinue the attempt to fulfil the duties of two such offices, and he leaves me no option but to withdraw from the pastoral work and devote myself to the quieter work of the pen. I have therefore no choice but to resign into your hands the office with which for these ten years you have honored me."

Dr. Abbott's resignation came to his congregation as a surprise and has elicited many expressions of regret and of esteem. It has also elicited discussion anew as to Dr. Abbott and his influence in the theological world. The Brooklyn *Eagle* (November 28) says:

"We are aware that both the Bethel and the Mayflower [missions of Plymouth Church] were organic facts in the later years

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of Henry Ward Beecher's life. But we also note that, under the ministry of Lyman Abbott, they have become factors of power as well as facts of organization, and that, with other influences which have been perfected, they have made the Plymouth Church of the last ten years a much more self-contained, interiorly efficient, compactly aggressive, and united power in the land than it was before his time. This is without reflection on Henry Ward Beecher. Details were not his forte. The inspiration of others, rather than their enlistment, discipline, mobilization, and employment, answered to his genius. The superb capacity for continuance which Plymouth showed, after his death, was a great tribute to the manhood and to the womanhood of the church, but that continuance was assured and vivified and vitalized by the great executive gifts which Dr. Abbott either had in himself or which he discovered others had, and which he made constant, active, and resourceful in their case. With all respect, it will be much easier to find a successor to Lyman Abbott than it was to find alike the necessary complement and antithesis to Henry Ward Beecher that were found when Lyman Abbott was secured as his successor. . . . . .

"He has not courted popularity or feared the reverse of it. He has not sought sensationalism nor feared the charge of it from those who do not know what it is. His sermons have been very potential in breaking down dulling and deadening formalism of thought, in detaching faith from superstition, and in implanting in men the desire to do their work as the followers of Christ, in Christ's way, as it has been given unto them to see that way.

"He is going to leave pastoral work altogether and preaching work statedly, because the condition of his health requires him to choose a single channel in which to address mankind. The same conditions prescribe the pen and not the pulpit, the editorial chair and not the preacher's desk, as that channel. In ethical journalism, he has long been a bright, honorable, earnest, and fearless director and writer."

The Standard-Union (Brooklyn), after an account of the resignation, says:

"Dr. Abbott's influence upon congregationalism in this vicinity has been wholesome and stimulating. During his pastorate the two bodies into which Congregationalists were unhappily divided have come together, and there is now one united, enthusiastic, and strong association. Dr. Abbott and Plymouth Church have been potent factors in bringing about this happy condition of things, and as a result the denomination is now making important advances."

The Christian Advocate (Meth. Episc., New York) says (December 1):

"It is not a surprise to us that a man of Dr. Abbott's untiring activity, with a constitution and temperament to which work itself is a constant stimulus obscuring the sense of fatigue, laden with numerous responsibilities and responsive to every vibration of this electrical age, should discover that tho his limitations are not so near the center of action as is the case with most other men, they really exist. A man may have one vocation and several avocations, and these last may really aid him in the performance of the first; for change is often rest, and the fruits of various occupations may contribute in a measure to the adequate performance of the main work of life. But *The Outlook* is a great paper and Plymouth Church is a great organization. For ten years Dr. Abbott has carried two comprehensive and expanding vocations, and his avocations would occupy most men to the full measure of endurance."

The Evangelist (Presby., New York), speaking of the relations between Dr. Abbott and his congregation, says:

"There was from the first a strong bond of sympathy between the parties, in their purpose to maintain the spirit of things under Mr. Beecher, and this while the new pastor, with his cultured ability, was content to be himself, and not at all Mr. Beecher in the pulpit. Thus he may be said to have tided Plymouth Church, in these ten years, past the danger-point, and into smooth waters. He has done a grand, constructive work, which his people will not be slow to recognize. Plymouth Church was an organized force for good under Mr. Beecher, and the public loss, should it have become disintegrated, would have been great. There are ministers that destroy, and ministers that build and compact and strengthen. We rank Dr. Abbott with these latter, albeit we have not accorded with all his deliverances from that famous pulpit.

"We should add that Dr. Abbott's health and strength remain good, and the present step is merely one of prudence. Now in his sixty-third year, he feels no longer able to do the work of two or three men, but he can do the part of one man, as editor or preacher, in a way to win, not only the respect and confidence of the Christian public, but their love and admiration. We trust that he is yet to have a long and most useful career."

In *The Christian Register* (Unitarian, Boston) we find the following note:

"We have had occasion to criticize what seemed to us a very serious mistake that he has made in both capacities. But, nevertheless, we join most heartily with his friends and admirers in praising the work which he has done. Taking Plymouth Church in what seemed to be a dangerous crisis in its fortunes, he has maintained its credit, he has given added force and direction to the liberal impulses which have made this church for fifty years a power for good. He has 'shied' at some things that ought not to have startled him; but, nevertheless, his influence has been that of a pure, strong, religious man, speaking and acting with courage, and in such a way as to win a wide hearing and fellowship. Where, if a Unitarian should say exactly the same things, he would have been contemned, he has been listened to, admired, and accepted. In all his good work we rejoice; and now that he is laying off part of the burden at the grand climacteric, which, happily passed, should be the beginning of a green old age, we wish for him long life and many happy days."

THE PERSECUTED "SPIRIT-WRESTLERS."

PUBLIC attention in this and other countries has been drawn recently to a quiet but persistent religious sect in Russia, which has been suffering severe persecutions from the Russian Government for refusing to bear arms. The persecutions have become so merciless that these Doukhobors, or Spirit-Wrestlers, as the sect are called, or Universal Brotherhood Christians, as they prefer to be called, have decided to leave their fatherland and seek refuge on freer soil. Canada and the United States are looked upon most favorably by these Russian Pilgrim Fathers, and after a sojourn in Cyprus, where they will probably go first, they expect to cross the Atlantic. Their greatest friend in Russia is Count Leo Tolstoy. Prince Kropotkin is also one of their friends and lives at Parleigh, Essex, in England, with the colony of Doukhobor refugees there. He speaks of them as "followers and friends of Tolstoy." Count Tolstoy and his influential friends have obtained the cooperation of eminent men in different parts of the world to aid in the emigration. By Russian imperial decree, the emigration must be accomplished in two years. The committee in the United States is composed of Isaac N. Seligman, the well-known banker, who is the treasurer; William Dean Howells, of New York; Jane Addams, of Hull House, Chicago; William Lloyd Garrison, of Boston; George Dana Boardman, of Philadelphia; H. O. Nelson, of St. Louis; Bolton Hall and Ernest H. Crosby, of New York. Mr. Aylmer Maude, a wealthy Englishman who has spent years with Count Tolstoy, has lately been in this country and Canada as a personal representative to establish the exiles on their American farms. He gave the land for the colony of 250 of the sect in Purleigh, Essex County, England. The Government of Canada not only gives them land and a liberal bounty, but exempts them from military duty in deference to their religious convictions and faith. A colony on the island of Cyprus will soon receive the members yet remaining in Russia.

Their worst sufferings began about ten years ago, when the system of universal military service decreed by the Czar was introduced into the Caucasus. The persecutions are described by a writer in the New York *Herald* as follows:

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"Their property was plundered by the Cossacks quartered in their villages. Men were insulted and maltreated, while the women were flogged and subjected to unprintable violence. Men who refused army service were thrown into prison or sent to a penal battalion. More than four hundred families were dragged away from their highly cultivated farms, which at a forced auction were sold for a trifle, and their owners banished to other districts or scattered among the Georgian villages. The plan was to isolate them, allowing from one to five families to a village. Thus they were abandoned to their fate without farms or implements for cultivating the soil or arms to defend themselves. The villages of that country are merely ruins, a sort of New Mexican dug-outs, full of dogs, filth, and fleas. The fugitives were in the condition of the reconcentrados in Cuba. They were stricken with deadly fevers—typhus, typhoid—with diphtheria and dysentery following. Their only food was bread—the black, suffocating bread of the Russian peasant, with now and then a little native fruit. Poverty of blood and flesh brought diseases of the eye, followed by scurvy.

"In one district of exile there were 106 deaths in 100 families. In the Gory district 190 families had 147 deaths. In the Tionet district there were 83 deaths in 100 families, and so on through the list of mortality.

"Among the prisoners in chains and filthy dungeons many were beaten to death. The knout (pronounced noot) and the Cossack braided whip, with its heavy short handle, in the hands of savage Russian torturers, flogging innocent men and boys, did terrible execution—the victims dying in exaltation, singing psalms and murmuring prayers. In the compiled records the names of these victims are all given, with dates, details, and circumstances. Some in the last agonies of death were dragged away and locked up in separate rooms. Neither their fellow prisoners, nor parents, wives, and children, who had come to bid them farewell, were allowed even to enter the room where the dying lay, alone and helpless. . . . . .

"While these Spirit-Wrestlers were being driven away to the village of Bogdanovka to appear before the governor of Tiflis, this is what they sang as they tramped along the dusty road under a semi-tropical sun, but in sight of the snow of the mighty Caucasus. They sang like the children of Israel of old:

'For the sake of Thee, Lord, I loved the narrow gate;
I left the material life: I left father and mother;
I left brother and sister; I left my whole race and tribe;
I bear hardness and persecution; I bear scorn and slander;
I am hungry and thirsty: I am walking naked;
For the sake of Thee, Lord.'

"And the Cossacks tried to drown their voices with obscene songs. Then these Cossacks were quartered on the villagers, who received much rough treatment from them.

"And so goes the story of cruelty and outrage and persecution. Volumes could be written of the details, and throughout the spirit of the Doukhobors is illustrated by the song of one, Posniakoff, while he was being flogged. Here it is:

'Lord, my Savior, Thou art my light; whom shall I fear?
The Lord Himself watches over my life; of whom shall I be afraid?
Tho they bring my flesh to harm, my enemies shall be put to shame.
Let mine enemies rise up against me, yet will I not fear this.
Tho a host should rise up against me, my trust is in the Lord
My father and my mother deserted me in my infancy.
My Savior took me up and gave me life and prosperity.
Place me, O Lord, in the way of truth, by Thy holy law.
Let not mine enemy trouble me!
I trust in the life to come, but do not leave me in this life, O Lord, to the hands of the ungodly.
Cover me, O Lord, with thy right arm from all lying slanderers.
Let my head now be lifted up against all terrible enemies.
I offer with my heart a sacrifice.
I call upon Thee, O Lord, in the psalms of those that serve Thee.
With my heart and soul I cling to Thee.
Let me in truth not be confounded, for my trust is in God!
To our God be glory!'

The history and characteristics of these Spirit-Wrestlers are thus described by a writer in the New York *Sun*:

"When it is said that the Doukhobors are a sort of differentiated Quakers, who, among a multiplicity of curious tenets, hold so firmly to the belief that force against men is wrong, that they will die rather than bear arms, it will readily be understood why they are obnoxious to the Russian Government. Their characteristics and their history are of peculiar interest. The origin of the sect has been traced to an English Quaker. His followers first became known to the inquisitorial imperial police in 1750, when they were found at Molochnaya in the province of Taurida, near the Caspian Sea. They do not believe in a personal God, but they believe that God is in the soul, or is the soul of every man. Strange to say, they do not believe that God is in the soul at the birth of the human infant, but that the child is born soulless matter, the soul entering the body between the sixth and the fifteenth year, and that the soul is a faithful image of God. They have strangely modified the idea of the Trinity, and proclaim that in the memory is God the Father, in the reason God the Son, and in the will God the Holy Ghost. Christ's mission of redemption is abrogated in their belief that Adam's fall was merely an historical fact, that it was his own individual trouble and entailed no load of sin upon those who have come after him. They assert that each man rises or falls by his own acts. They admit the existence of Christ as a good man only. They believe in neither hell nor paradise, resurrection of the body nor the destruction of the visible world, but hold that the physical nature will exist forever, the difference between now and the future being that the good will overcome the sinners eventually and possess the world to themselves. That is their millennium.

"They consider themselves the only true worshipers of God, and the rest of mankind as idolatrous and superstitious. But they promulgated a comprehensive idea of their 'true church,' which they say is composed of all those whom God Himself has called from among the world and ordained to walk in the path of light. These chosen ones can not be recognized by any peculiar sign, nor are they associated with any outward religion, but among them are included men of all religions, all races, and all tongues. So one may be of the church and perhaps not suspect it, it would seem, if one have not wonderful spiritual insight. The name of the sect, translated into English, is 'Champions of the Spirits.' They accept the whole of the Scriptures, but hold the Old and the New Testaments merely to prefigure, in some spiritual way, the mysteries which are accomplished in the soul of every faithful man.

"Their respect for man as such is so great that they deny even the authority of father over child, and they regard the subjugation of men by force as sacrilege. In their eyes the Russian Government is, of course, an abomination, but they are not revolutionists. On the contrary, they are the most peaceful citizens of Russia. They pay their taxes scrupulously. They do not even use harsh language. . . . . .

"The sect grew in spite of everything, and between 1840 and 1860 there were never less than 25,000 of them, it is said. In 1860 they were allowed to return to Russia, but permitted to live only in the poorest parts along the eastern frontier. They were driven from section to section every six months, and their numbers have been reduced until now there are only about 10,000 of them. Tolstoy has been championing them for the past five years, and six weeks ago got the Czar's permission for them to leave the country, provided that they do so within two years."

Yale and the Ministry.—Some statistics prepared by Prof. John C. Schwab, showing to what lines of activity graduates of Yale University have devoted themselves, suggest the question: Are there fewer college men preparing for the ministry now than formerly? At the end of the last century about 39 per cent. of Yale graduates entered the ministry, and during the first half of this century about 28 per cent. Since the Civil War the average figure for five-year periods has remained constant at 6 and 7 per cent. Apropos of this *The Outlook* (November 19) says:

"Various inferences might be drawn from these figures, many of which would be false. In the earlier times few but those who intended to be ministers or lawyers went to college; now great numbers who intend to follow other pursuits seek a liberal education. Moreover, the proportion of those studying for the ministry is far larger in some institutions than in others. But there are two other facts which also have to be considered. The ranks of the ministry in this country are continuously recruited from the Old World, especially Great Britain, and also from those who, if not so well educated as they should be, have by severe tests proved themselves to be efficient Christian workers. These sta-

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tistics do not show that a much smaller proportion of persons are studying for the ministry, but they do show that a far larger number are studying for other professions and for business."

MRS. HUMPHRY WARD'S CONCEPTION OF CHRISTIANITY.

MRS. HUMPHRY WARD, who is unquestionably as eminent and successful in the field of fiction as any woman of this generation in England, has dealt more or less with theology in her four best-known books, "Robert Elsmere," "David Grieve," "Marcella," and "Helbeck of Bannisdale." The religious problem is ever with her a lurking and absorbing interest. Mr. Howard A. Bridgman, discussing the conceptions of Christianity which form the background of her work, writes (*The Congregationalist*, December 2):

"There are two ways in which the novelist may convey or fail to convey the truths of religion: first, by his underlying assumptions, and, second, by the characters which he creates. In both of these particulars Mrs. Ward's view of Christianity is, to my mind, defective and unfair. What are her underlying assumptions? First, orthodoxy and science, faith and reason, can not live together. If evangelical Christians knew more they would not believe in the miraculous birth and in the resurrection of Christ. Christianity is not to be isolated from other religions, and claims for itself exemption from the probe of history and of scholarship. Christian mythology is beautiful, but the searching criticism of this nineteenth century, so eager for facts in all departments of life, has left nothing to us of the historic Christ but an inspiring memory. Ministers and other orthodox believers who still cling to tradition do so either because they are too lazy or too busy to think, or too fearful of the consequences of thinking.

"These are Mrs. Ward's assumptions; but are they true? Does modern Christianity ask the critics to remove their ruthless hands from its sacred records? Does it ignore that order and movement in God's universe on which Mrs. Ward places such dependence? Is science to-day so dogmatic that it is ready absolutely to deny the impossibility of revelation, along with God's other disclosures of Himself through ordinary processes? Said a Columbia professor to me not long ago, speaking of the marvelous discoveries of psychical research, 'Science to-day has no criterion of the impossible.' Moreover, there are orthodox men to-day in all communions who have won, not lost, their faith through intellectual travail. At ancient Oxford, lying just over the hills which guard Mrs. Ward's beautiful country home, are keen, patient Anglican and Free-Church scholars, who have proved for themselves that faith and knowledge can live together in a mutually helpful comradeship."

Passing from the consideration of her underlying assumptions to her creations of character, Mr. Bridgman says:

"In all the range of her stories I do not now recall a sweet, strong, broad, sensible, attractive Christian put forth as a type of the species. That fine blend of qualities which wins our respect and admiration is reserved for such creations only as the delicate and talented Edward Hallin, whose faith is scarcely more than nebulous, or the sturdy, cheerful Oxford theist Gray, whose prototype was the late Professor Green. Unfair as Mrs. Ward seems in not bringing now and then to the front a genuine representative of modern Christianity, it must be admitted that agnosticism suffers still more severely at her hands. None of her many characters are less winsome than Laura Fountain's father and Squire Wendover, whose tracts, so Elsmere came to think, utterly demolished Westcott and other orthodox apologists.

"It would be an interesting study to undertake to discover through her stories what progress in theological thought Mrs. Ward has made during the last dozen years. I question whether, after all, it is away from orthodoxy. Many things in Helbeck, and in fact its very inconclusiveness, justify the suspicion that neither the postulates of rationalism nor the atmosphere of destructive criticism are fructifying to her as a novelist or satisfactory to her personally. She is, as I have said, deeply and essentially religious. Her sense of God and of the glory of the physical and moral order of the universe is the background of all her writing. She is right in thinking that Christianity means struggle and sacrifice.

"But when Mrs. Ward approaches the person of Christ she seems, to us, to go astray. For we see in Him a coming down of God to 'us men for our salvation,' which she does not discern. And yet it sometimes seems as if she saw it too, tho dimly. In an address in London in 1892 to the Students' Guild of the university she stated her faith strongly, persuasively, and, to a certain extent, constructively. There is the same positive dismissal of the miraculous as in her stories, but the personality of Jesus charms her, and she speaks of Him as one 'who stands both by inherent genius and by the irrevocable choice of men at the head of the spiritual life of Europe, and still bequeaths, even to our far-off generation, the maintenance and spread of His work.' And again as 'the chief representative in history of the indwelling, all-transforming God.' And in her stories how many signs there are of a deep and reverent appreciation of Jesus. What a scene that is in Helbeck where, after the terrible disaster in the steel-works at Frostwick, Mrs. Ward represents the panic-stricken workmen as calmed and thrilled by the reading of the burial service of the English church, beginning, 'I am the resurrection and the life.' Who can forget either the night that Edward Hallin dies? Marcella, bending over him, catches, in labored tones, these words: 'Our weakness and vagueness—want help—want the human life and voice—to lean on—to drink from. We Christians—are orphans—without Christ.'"

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

THE Massachusetts supreme court has unanimously decided that Theosophy is not religion.

IN 1900 Iceland will celebrate the nine hundredth anniversary of the introduction of Christianity into the island.

EMPEROR WILLIAM has donated to the "Protestation Church" at Speyer, Palatinate, 10,000 kilograms of the metal from the captured French cannons for the purpose of casting an immense imperial bell.

The Christian Commonwealth of London says: "One is apt for the moment to get the impression that the Christian Science sect is a popular and numerically increasing body. A visit to its church will dispel the illusion."

REV. DR. R. M. PATTERSON, after a study of reports, finds that more than half the Presbyterian churches of the country have a membership of less than 100 each. One seventh of the Presbyterian and one fifth of the Congregationalist have less than twenty-five each.

AT a gathering of Lutheran ministers in Baltimore the other day it was decided to approve the view recently adopted by the Central Illinois District Conference of Lutherans, to the effect that the principle involved in life insurance is antagonistic to the teachings of the Bible.

IN an article in *The Congregationalist* on Christian work among the soldiers during the late war, Rev. Peter Macqueen says: "It is estimated that with the Moody meetings and all agencies combined, 15,000 young men were led to better lives. Only $60,000 was spent in all by the Y. M. C. A."

THE sect of "Irvingites" has been rent in twain. The bone of contention is the "Apostolate." The "Original Twelve" in England having all died, a faction insisted on electing successors. Recently, six have been set apart at Hamburg and two at Amsterdam, the latter two assuming the names of "Ephraim" and "Juda." The conservatives resisted the idea of electing a second series.

THE first Zionist congress was held in 1897, the second in 1898. In the interval, according to *The Free Church of Scotland Monthly*, the 42 associations in Austria-Hungary have grown to 250; 23 in Russia to 373; 27 in Roumania to 127; 14 in Great Britain to 26; 10 in America to 60. There were none in Germany, now there are 25; none in France, now there are 3; none in Italy, now there are 12.

THE following is from *The Jewish Messenger*: "Now that the end of the century is in sight, public-spirited Christian bodies hope to celebrate it worthily. The Methodists aim at twenty millions for church purposes. The Lutherans are to raise two millions for an American Lutheran university. The Presbyterians intend to collect two millions for a Presbyterian university in Texas. And the Jews? Is it not time for an American Jewish university?"

HUGH PRICE HUGHES'S paper, *The Methodist Times* of London, brings information on an interesting character bearing on Mr. Wesley's relation to the Established church, and his views of his right to ordain ministers in England. It says that lately there has come into the possession of the Rev. C. H. Kelly, the Wesleyan book steward and custodian of Methodist antiquities, a Bible which was once the property of the Rev. Thomas Owens, one of Mr. Wesley's preachers. In it is found the certificate of the founder of Methodism that he had on the third day of August, 1788, "by the imposition of my hands and prayer, and in the fear of God, set apart Thomas Owens for the office of a deacon in the church of God." *The Times* says in comment: "It is absolute nonsense for any one after that to argue that Wesley continued to be a member and a minister of the Anglican church. Why, there is not a dean in England to-day who would dare to conduct such an ordination service on his own account."

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FOREIGN TOPICS.

ARE THE TURKS A CIVILIZED PEOPLE?

THE exhibition of friendship for the Turks and the Sultan made by the German Emperor in his visit to Constantinople has aroused a more than passing interest in the status of this people among the nations of the globe, and the question has been raised whether the Turks are really a civilized people with whom a representative of Western culture should officially fraternize. In Germany the matter has become almost a burning question, as there are evidently not a few among the Kaiser's subjects who are rather ashamed of his doings at the Golden Horn. Probably the most noted of the philo-Moslemite writers is Dr. Hans Barth, whose brochure, entitled "Türke, wehre dich!" ("Turk, defend thyself!"), has in a few weeks appeared in two editions. The writer has significantly adopted as his motto the words once uttered by Bismarck: "The Turks are the only gentlemen in the Orient." Barth discusses the conflicts of recent years between the Turkish Government on the one hand and the Armenians and Greeks on the other, and in every case defends the former against the latter. Characteristic of the methods of the discussion we may select the following specimen:

"The hypocritical hue and cry raised about the atrocities of the Turks—which, *nota bene*, were never anything else than acts of defense—is best refuted by drawing attention to the atrocities committed by the Christians, which atrocities are actual facts and are proved to be such not by the testimony of paid preachers and agents, but by history. Nearly every modern Christian and civilized state has had its portion of 'atrocities,' against which, rather remarkably, the international hypocritical bands (*Mucker*) have not organized any protest agitations."

Barth makes the Armenians and the Christian missionaries chiefly responsible for the recent troubles in Turkey, but apparently is unable to adduce any facts of serious moment in favor of the civilization of the Turks.

Opposed to these views, and largely in criticism of them, we have from the pen of Prof. A. Socin, of the University of Leipsic, in the *Christliche Welt* (No. 44) a paper that denies emphatically to the Turks and their Government the claim of civilization. The article is entitled, "Die Türken als Kulturvolk" ("The Turks as a Civilized People"). As the author for many years lived in the Orient, and is the author of Baedecker's "Palestine," and also occupies a leading, if not *the* leading Oriental professorship in Germany, and is famous as a specialist in the history of Eastern peoples, his words carry with them special weight. He says in substance:

Among those who have made Oriental languages and history a specialty, there is but one opinion concerning the real character of the Turks, namely, that this people alone is responsible for the destruction of the former civilization of the hither Orient and of Northern Africa. The lately deceased Orientalist, Professor Müller, who had no predilections for Christianity, in his magnificent work "Der Islam im Morgen- und Abendland" (Berlin, 1898), says (p. 238) that the Turks are simply the successors of the Mongolians and continue the same line and policy of murder and mismanagement in general, and their advance everywhere has been marked by destruction of what others had built before them.

This opinion of Müller every Orientalist will adopt as his own. It is true that the Turkish Government has evinced a certain shrewdness in taking advantage of the weakness of other nations. Repeatedly has the weakness of others been their strength; but in these dealings, too, their career has ever been marked by broken promises and treachery. The promises made of reform have ever remained promises, and the Turkish "to-morrow" really means "never." The fact that the nations of the West have for decades and even centuries permitted the potentate on the Bosporus to pursue this policy, is very characteristic for the policy of that "gentleman."

In all my experience and travels throughout the Turkish empire very few evidences of progress appeared, even in the provinces nearest the capital city. It is true that immense sums have been expended on the development of the army, and that the German officers acting as instructors of the Turkish regiments have had considerable success; but that is practically all that has been accomplished. To all intents and purposes the Turkey of the present day stands on a level with the nations of the Middle Ages. It is an Islam state and an exponent purely of Islam ideas, altho for policy's sake Christian officials have in a number of places been appointed. The Armenians themselves stand infinitely higher than their masters in culture and civilization. Very few analphabets are found among the former, and this has made them superior to the Turks. All who have lived among the Armenians know them to be a docile and peaceable people and incapable of conspiracies that could call for the massacres of recent years.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE REGENERATION OF SPAIN.

GERMAN writers compare the defeat of Spain with the worst period of their own history. "Spain's disgraceful defeat can only be compared to the cowardly surrender of Prussia to the upstart of France in 1806," says the *Kreuz-Zeitung*, Berlin. It would seem as if the Spaniards were as determined as the Prussians of three generations ago to prove that misfortune purifies them. There are some rebellious spirits in Spain. There are some pretenders anxious to profit by the unsettled state of the country. But the majority of Spaniards—if their press, regardless of party issues, is to be trusted—are anxious only for the regeneration of their country, financially and economically as well as politically. Most Spaniards acknowledge that the misfortune of their country is due chiefly to the degeneration of their people. Thus the *Ilustracion Española y Americana*, Madrid, a paper circulating among Spanish-speaking people all over the world, says:

"Let us look the facts in the face and acknowledge that our sad state is chiefly due to our own incompetency. It is true that in bulk and wealth we were hardly able to resist our enemy successfully. It is true also that the other, still more powerful branch of the Anglo-Saxon race assisted in crushing us, giving every imaginable facility to the Americans and harboring our rebel chiefs in Hongkong according to Anglo-Saxon fashion. All these iniquities are notorious. But they did not produce our downfall. The cause lies with ourselves. We were lacking in manhood, that is all. We cried for peace when we should have sold our honor dearly. We had an army in Cuba strong enough to impose terms upon the enemy, but we did not use it."

The *Imparcial* also deplores the fact that Spain gave up so quickly, "for," says the paper, "to expect moderation, or generosity, or nobility from the Yankees was foolish. Surely we should know them by this time." Most Spanish papers urge the people to throw aside all provincial and party quarrels and to rally around the flag. The tendency to break up into a number of small states with a kind of federal government does not meet with much encouragement. Thus the *Liberal* says:

"Señor Pella in his article on the future of Catalonia advocates the separation of this richest of all our provinces from the rest of Spain. He speaks of 'federalism,' 'separation,' 'Catalanism,' 'regionalism' quite fluently. We believe there is no need for all this, considering the extremely liberal provisions of the constitution. Division can not strengthen, it can only weaken the country, as the case of Austria shows. Great Britain is too wise to adopt decentralization; the cause of home rule makes no headway there. It would seem to us that the sophistry needed to find an unobjectionable term for complete separation is about on a par with the hypocrisy of the Americans when they gush about 'justice' and 'humanity.'"

The *Epoca* remarks that Spain will indeed become a "dying nation" if she gives way to the revolutionary tendencies of any

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section of the population. Unity, honesty, careful administration alone can enable her to rise again. "We do not even wish to place the Conservative Party in power," says the paper; "all we desire is that men with a little more backbone than the unfortunate persons who presided when we lost our colonial empire may be at the head of affairs."

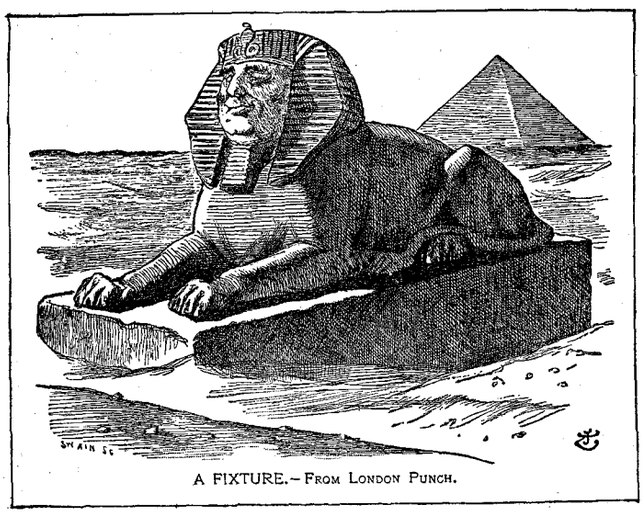
Despite the renewed agitation of his partizans, Don Jaime does not seem to have much chance. The Viscayans may be willing to support him, but for the rest of Spain he is too reactionary. The army certainly is against him, as the military papers, such as the *Ejercito*, the *Correo Militar*, and the *Correspondencia Militar*, show, which urge the Government to put down all risings with a strong hand.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ABYSSINIA AND THE SUDAN.

THE march of events has tended to convince the casual reader that Africa is fast becoming, as the London *Saturday Review* calls it, a British possession. There are, however, numerous native tribes left to dispute the advance of the English, Germany and Belgium still interpose their territory between the Cape-to-Cairo route, and even Abyssinia may retard the advance of British influence. General Baratieri, an Italian officer who should know something of Abyssinia, expresses himself to the following effect in the *Deutsche Revue*, Stuttgart:

Neither Emperor Menelik nor his vassals can regard the Anglo-Egyptian occupation of the Sudan with pleasure, for they hoped to inherit the ruins of the Mahdi's empire themselves. As it is, they are prevented from continuing the raids which periodically they have undertaken into the region to the north of Abyssinia. When the Egyptians occupied the Sudan in 1840, they attempted to defend it against Abyssinia, but without success. The result was that the unfortunate inhabitants were forced to pay tribute to Egypt and Abyssinia both. When the Dervishes rose to power, they defeated the Abyssinians as well as the English, without, however, being able to enter the mountainous regions of Abyssinia proper. Afterward the Dervishes and the Abyssinians came to terms, and even formed an alliance, but they did not trust each other sufficiently to act with decision, and the Dervishes came too late to assist the Abyssinians effectively against Italy. Meanwhile the power of the Mahdists has been broken for good, and the Negus Negesti must accustom himself to the idea that the "white serpent," which is the more dangerous, has taken the place of the "black serpent," *i.e.*, the Dervishes, on his frontier.

No doubt Menelik will try to be on good terms with the English; but will he succeed? Nothing is firmly established in Abyssinia, neither the Emperor nor his feudal lords. Moreover, the Abyssinian is a born warrior and robber; he will resent it if he is prevented from capturing slaves in the Sudan as did his ancestors from time immemorial, and he is too poor to live in comfort without these plundering expeditions. The Abyssinians believe their country to be impregnable, and no fear of retribution will deter them from raiding the Sudan. Moreover, since the advent of the Italians and English in the Sudan the Abyssinians, formerly hardly a nation, have combined in their hatred of the whites and developed a kind of local patriotism. England will not be able to leave large garrisons in the Sudan, and every small outpost must expect to be attacked. This will lead to combined action on the part of the Italians and the English, a very different thing from the campaign in which a comparatively small Italian force was opposed to the whole power of Menelik. The English and Italian forces will find an easy road from Metemma to Goudar and Lake Tana, and if the attack is made at the right time, if a moment is chosen when the Abyssinians are quarreling among themselves, success is assured.



A FIXTURE.—FROM LONDON PUNCH.

From a military point of view, therefore, the conquest of Abyssinia presents few difficulties. The same can not be said with regard to the political aspect of the question. Europe can hardly wish to see another British India established in Africa. France will not be a passive spectator while such an empire is being formed, especially as she has already a base of operations in the bay of Tajura. Nor will Russia be inclined to give up her old and new claims to consideration in Ethiopia.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

JAPAN AND THE FAR EAST.

OUR complications with Spain and the colonial problems arising have withdrawn attention for the time being from the marvelous rise of that power so long dormant and so recently regenerated—Japan. The Japanese have been saying little to arouse foreign attention, but have been strengthening their position in China, increasing their navy (it is not, to say the least, inferior in ships to that of the United States to-day), and sending the most accomplished and polished diplomats everywhere. Moreover, the Japanese Government has mapped out its course with due deference to Japanese public opinion. Russia is to be kept at arms' length, China to be conciliated, the only other nation whose possessions are uncomfortably near—the Americans—to be distrusted. Regarding the feeling of Japan toward the Chinese we have an excellent exponent in the person of a correspondent of the *Revue Bleue*, Paris, who expresses himself to the following effect:

The Japanese press is inclined to regard the revolutionary movement in Japan with extreme optimism. They believe that reform has begun in earnest and that, despite momentary checks, progress will be made. I fear the wish is father to the thought in this case. The Japanese are tired of European tutelage; they dream of a powerful group of nations in the far East, able to hold its own against the West and of which they are to be the chiefs. Hence the Japanese assist as much as possible in molding China according to modern ideas of civilization. They proceed, moreover, with great circumspection and moderation. Nothing illustrates this better than the Shashi incident. The Japanese consulate at Shashi had been plundered and destroyed by a band of fanatical Chinese. This serious breach of the peace called forth only mild reclamations on the part of the Japanese Government, and Count Okuma expressed himself as follows on the subject:

"Some Japanese would want us to demand compensations such as Germany received, but the majority of our people will regard the matter in a different light. Japan may not forget that she is the pioneer of civilization in the far East, and that she must set an example of justice and moderation. We must reckon with the difficulties encountered by the Chinese Government. The anti-foreign movement in Hu-peh resembles very strongly the feeling of our own people thirty years ago. This we should remember before we show that want of toleration which for some time past has characterized the European powers."

Most of the Tokyo journals advocate a firm stand on the part of Japan for the preservation of China's integrity. The *Jimmin*, however, fears that the fate of China is sealed, and thinks Japan

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must use her power to obtain her just share when the country of the Celestials is divided. There is also less distrust of Russia than formerly. The *Mainichi Shimbun* thinks Russia wants rest. "Reform," says the same paper, "is not retarded by the palace revolution. The Empress-Dowager, a very clever woman, is not opposed to modern progress." Very plain is the language of the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*. In a long article it expresses itself to the following effect:

It is not true that Japan is obliged to defend China on the grounds of race affinity. But she must attend to the Chinese muddle because she would be the greatest loser if China is converted into a number of modern Indias. Luckily Japan has the ships and she has the men necessary to make herself felt. Japan is one of the youngest and most vigorous powers; she need not succumb to the dictates of others, and she is too modest to claim supremacy because she has won an easy victory over an effete antagonist. But Japan has come to stay, and if robber-nations attack and despoil her weak neighbors, she will, at least, secure for herself the position which is due to a race as manly and as progressive as, to say the least, any of the nations of Europe.

But such self-satisfied talk is rare among the Japanese. On the whole it may be said that they hide their feelings. Altho extremely annoyed at the sudden rise to power of the United States, the Japanese regard the expansion of our country in a sober light. The following from the *Chiuo Shimbun* (as reproduced in *The Japan Mail*) expresses Japanese opinion with regard to American occupation of the Philippines:

"America's procedure is by no means in strict conformity with the dictates of right. The relations of amity that exist between Japan and the United States are not different from those that exits between Japan and Spain. It does not become a great power to take advantage of the state of exhaustion to which another country has been reduced by a long war that the former fomented. America's demand for the cession of the whole of the Philippines can not be reconciled with the principles of international morality. . . . Japan will have to undertake an extensive scheme of fortification in Formosa. Moreover, her trade with China and with America will be injuriously affected.

"The points of contact and possibly of collision between this country and America will be increased. Japan's natural expansion in a southerly direction will be checked. None of these disadvantages would be felt if Spain remained in possession of the Philippines. Such are the naked facts when stripped of all paraphrase and euphemism."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ECONOMICAL RESULTS OF AMERICAN EXPANSION.

THE expansion of the foreign trade of the United States has naturally created some misgivings abroad, chiefly on the part of England and Germany. France believes that her specialties can not well be duplicated, and consoles herself with the thought that French wines and knick-knacks will be bought whatever duty the purchaser may have to pay. Spain, evidently, would prefer to retire from our home markets altogether. The *Epoca*, Madrid, says:

"It is announced that Spanish goods will have certain privileges in the Philippines. This enables the Catalan manufacturer to recuperate and to look around for new markets, a protection of our interest both just and necessary. Further, the American commissioners propose the renewal of the commercial treaties in force between the United States and Spain before the war. This proposal is received with a certain amount of repugnance by our representatives in Paris and by our people in general. We can not help remembering that the Americans used certain privileges granted to them for no better purpose than to foment more easily insurrections in Cuba. But it may be that such objections will have little weight, now that we have been reduced to a power whose possessions are practically limited to Europe."

The British journals seem willing to regard the commercial policy of the United States as a matter of secondary importance if England has our political support. The London *Outlook*, referring to the exclusion of foreign shipping from Porto Rico, remarks that this need not cause anxiety, as the island will soon be incorporated in the United States and as such open to vessels of all nationalities. *The St. James's Gazette* is satisfied if American goods have to pay the same duty in our new colonies as the goods of other nations. *The Speaker* hopes that we will give free access to foreign goods in the Philippines for the very reasons which caused Canada to discriminate against our industries—sentimental reasons. It says:

"It is from the generous sentiment of the American people rather than the enlightened finance of American politicians that we must look for free trade with the Philippines. The remarkable impulse for a closer union with Great Britain which British sympathy during the war has fostered in America points in the same direction. . . . Economic results do not always spring from economic causes. The alteration in the Canadian tariff from which we have derived so much benefit was the direct consequence of the enthusiasm stimulated by the Jubilee of last year. It would be not at all astonishing, tho it would be most gratifying, if the sentiment of union in the Anglo-Saxon race led to a friendly partnership in the new markets of the far East."

The Westminster Gazette thinks we can not afford to incorporate the Philippines as Territories or States, hence we apply the same tariff to our own goods that we apply to others. The Amsterdam *Handelsblad* shares this view, and believes that we will treat the Philippines simply as a protectorate in order to keep out cheap Asiatic labor.

The Canadian journals complain that we ignore them since our successful war, that we are "not interested" when the subject of reciprocity is mentioned. *The Weekly Sun*, Toronto, says:

"The Americans, as has already been said, are too little impressed with the value of the Canadian market. . . . It has diminished the anti-British feeling in the United States, and by opening new sources of revenue, such as the stamp tax and other internal taxes, it has shown the people that import duties are not the only, nor even the readiest, means of raising money. The annexation of the Philippines, much as it is to be deprecated on other grounds, would probably be a blow to protectionism, at least it would be difficult when the door was opened there to keep it closed at home."

Saturday Night, Toronto, thinks Canada need not worry over the temporary neglect she suffers, and says:

"So far as Canadians are concerned, they are not lying awake nights fretting about any proposed treaty or the unlikelihood of reciprocity clauses. We can live without any such things, and we can not be coerced. With Spain it is different. Bruised and beaten, she lies prostrate at the feet of her antagonist, and the peace conference has been nothing but a farce, in which the old nation has been despoiled by the new one."

The Germans fear that our political success will render us more unwilling to give as well as take in matters of trade, and they are more than ever anxious to find a substitute for their trade with the United States. But they will do nothing violent. The Prussian chambers of commerce, according to the *Kölnische Zeitung*, express themselves to the following effect:

The Dingley tariff and discrimination against German sugar cause many Germans to demand repressive measures. But, altho a tariff war may at times be desirable, and even necessary, it is in the interest of both countries to avoid it just now. There is still a margin of profit in the trade with America, tho it is a very small margin. Should the Americans raise their tariff still higher, then the economic relations between the two countries would probably cease. Not only would England and France endeavor to oust Germany, but the industries in the United States would develop to such an extent as to render competition impossible.

French opinion is well sketched by an article in the *Figaro*, Paris, which we summarize as follows:

We have no objection to freedom in trade. But will the Americans repudiate the protectionism dear to them? We hardly dare to hope it. At any rate, it would be such fun to find the Americans carrying on a tariff war from their newly acquired colonies. —*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

THE EYES OF FAMOUS PEOPLE.

MR. CHARLES DRAYCOTT has gathered together a quantity of curious information about the color and expression belonging to the eyes of great men. In spite of the dictum of Lavater that genius will always be best revealed in the eye, we find that Wordsworth, Hooker, Cowper, Johnson, and Sir Isaac Newton were endowed with eyes of no special brilliancy. Yet in the main, judging from the evidence of Mr. Draycott's article, Lavater was right. We quote Mr. Draycott as follows, from *Temple Bar* (December):

"According to Trelawny no man had brighter eyes than Byron; they were gray and fringed with long dark lashes. Lady Blessington, writing of him a few months before his departure to Greece, adds that one eye was visibly larger than the other.

"Charles Lamb is described as having glittering eyes, strangely dissimilar in color, one being hazel, the other having specks of gray in the iris, as you see red spots in the bloodstone.

"Eyes, as we know, are apt to vary considerably in shades of color in the same individual from time to time—a fact that explains why Wordsworth's familiar description of Coleridge as a noticeable man with large gray eyes, does not quite agree with Carlyle's impression that his eyes were of a light hazel, nor this again with the writer who found them 'light gray, prominent, and of liquid brilliancy, as tho the orb itself retreated to the innermost recesses of the brain.'

"Chatterton's brilliant gray eyes were his most remarkable feature. Under strong excitement one appeared brighter and, as in the case of Byron, larger than the other. Catcott says 'it was like the eye of a hawk, and that one could see his soul through it.' Barret 'never saw such eyes, fire rolling at the bottom of them,' and he confesses that he often purposely differed in opinion from Chatterton to see how wonderfully his eyes would strike fire, kindle, and blaze up. . . . . .

"That there is a language of the eye no one doubts, and attempts have been made to interpret it to give support to the fanciful theory that one color is the characteristic of genius, another of beauty, a third of criminal instinct, and so on. With regard to the third point, a recent Russian prison report states that, after careful investigations made by doctors in Russian jails, it was found that each group of criminals has its own peculiar color of eye. Swindlers and robbers of the violent type, for instance, have slate-colored eyes. The vagabond classes have eyes of azure-blue, while the color most observed among minor criminals and ne'er-do-wells is chestnut-brown green.

"Without attaching undue weight to such observations it is interesting to notice the prevalence of certain characteristics, viz., brilliance, prominence, depth, and color, in the eyes of famous folk."

Altho among famous people eyes of all colors are represented, continues the writer, it is curious to note the prevalence of blue and gray. Eyes ranging between these colors belonged to Napoleon, Bismarck, Lord Wolseley, Dickens, Ruskin, Lowell, Rossetti; and are noticeable in the cases of Nansen and Edison. He goes on to say:

"In contrast with eyes of the prominent type, like those of Swift and Coleridge, we find Darwin and Sir John Hawkshaw with deep-set eyes, indicating tenacity of purpose and piercing insight. Carlyle speaks of Cromwell's 'deep eyes looking from under craggy brows as if in lifelong sorrow.' President Lincoln's deeply sunk grayish-brown eyes were filled, in repose, with an expression of profound melancholy, which, however, gave way to animation and even uproarious mirth in telling or listening to a good story. Washington had grayish-blue eyes set wide apart in extraordinarily wide sockets, and to add a living President to the number, Krüger is represented to possess grave, shrewd eyes, usually half closed, but which have a knack of suddenly opening and fastening upon you with a look of intense penetration.

"The dark-eyed fraternity number many illustrious names besides that of Cæsar already mentioned. Dante's profound melancholy, according to Boccaccio, found eloquent expression in his large black eyes. Paganini's bony, lanky figure and long black hair gave him an indescribably weird appearance, as, 'with dark eyes like an inferno, he moved on the stage.' Harvey, the discoverer of the circulation of the blood, had small eyes, very black and full of spirit.

"The penetrating glance of Goethe's dark lustrous eyes retained its brightness from childhood to age, and Leigh Hunt's 'wondrous eyes were no less beautiful in their aged than in their youthful aspect.' Voltaire's eyes too kept their preternatural brilliancy to extreme old age.

"In this respect Mr. Gladstone's eyes were equally remarkable, and the same may be said of his Holiness Leo XIII. Mr. Lucy, speaking of the former as he appeared in his eightieth year, writes: 'A notable thing about Mr. Gladstone's face at that time was the brightness of his eyes. They were fuller, more unclouded, than those of many a man under fifty.' The eyes of Leo XIII., in his eighty-first year, are thus described by the pen of an interviewer: 'One would think they were two carbuncles or two black diamonds, so full are they of fire, and so brilliant is their glance. They give an extraordinary vivacity to his expression, and there is something inexpressibly piercing in their regard.'

"Shakespeare's eyes were, it is said, of a light hazel color, clear, mild, and benignant in expression. Milton's were gray and vivid, and, curious to relate, preserved the same outward appearance after he became blind. Raphael had brown eyes, full of sweetness and modesty, and Michelangelo had rather small eyes of a hazel color."

CORRESPONDENTS' CORNER.

Tissot's "Crucifixion."

Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST:

I have been looking at Tissot's "Crucifixion." It seems to me it can not be historically true. I fail to find any description of the cross that would indicate that any such appliances were used.

2. The appliances are excessively large for the amount of work to be accomplished. You would think tons and tons were to be lifted, judging from the appliances and number of men represented. It may be art—is it history and mechanics?

R. N. STUBBS.

Petroleum Mentioned by Job.

Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST:

As regards one heading in THE LITERARY DIGEST of November 5, "Is Petroleum mentioned in the Scriptures?" might not a far earlier instance be mentioned? In the book of Job, chapter xxix., verse 6, occur the words, "The rock poured me out rivers of oil." Now I am no authority whatever on chemistry, geology, or biblical lore; but is not Job about the very oldest of the books of the Bible, and could not reports of the natural wonders of the oil fields of Baku be carried by traders from Armenia and Media to the desert tribes of the southern plains of the Euphrates?

BAKERSFIELD, CAL. "SUBSCRIBER."

An Early Episcopal Missionary to Cuba.

Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST:

I note in THE LITERARY DIGEST of date of October 29, 1898, under the caption "Foreign Relations of the American Church," that you state:

"The policy of the Anglican church since the Reformation has been never to send missionaries to countries where the Roman Catholic church is in authority, and the American Episcopalians have acquiesced in this policy, with the single exception of Mexico, where a few missions have been planted."

This is a mistake. The House of Bishops of the Episcopal church, shortly prior to October 1874, decided to send the Rev. Edward Kenney to Cuba for the purpose of establishing the Episcopal church in that island.

Being a brother of the Rev. Edward Kenney, I am acquainted with the arduous task committed to his charge and the many perils he encountered while in Cuba. At one time he came near losing his life by being shot at by a Spaniard, and part of the time was compelled to hold services on board a United States warship then in the harbor of Havana, so great was the opposition to his missionary work by Spaniards. However, by following "the ways of peace" and establishing a hospital at Havana, where all nationalities were received, he won his way and finally succeeded in his mission; not, however, escaping that dread disease, yellow fever, in its worst form, contracted through reading the burial service over many who had died of the fever.

"Credit to whom credit is due" I think applies to my brother's case, and I will thank you to make the necessary correction in your unique and valued DIGEST.

You will find on file in the Congressional Library a report fully setting forth my brother's work in Cuba, as follows:

[Kenney, Edward.] Report of our mission in Cuba, October, 1874, to October 1877. STATE DEPARTMENT.

On the work of a mission organized by the House of Bishops of the United States. HORACE KENNEY.

P.S.—The Rev. Edward Kenney now resides at Moriches (L. I.), New York, where he may be addressed, care P. O. Box 86.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

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The attention of patent attorneys in particular, and the legal profession in general, is called to the recent decision of the Patent Office to refuse admission to papers written with fugitive inks—see Patent Office Gazette of September 13, 1898, page 1732.

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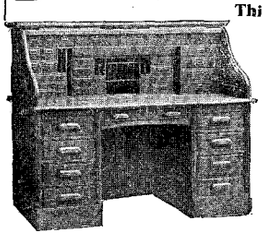

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FOREIGN POSSIBILITIES OF AMERICAN COMMERCE.

Trade conditions in Spain, especially in Eastern Spain, are improving. The Government has just abolished the export tax of 2½ per cent., which was laid during the recent war, the effect having proved hampering to trade without any special benefit to the treasury. Our consul at Groa gives this table showing the shipments from that port during September:

Articles.	Quantity.	
	Kilograms.	Pounds.
Almonds	476,600	1,050,712
Dried figs	19,235	42,404
Goatskins	23,949	52,798
Sheepskins	68,363	150,713
Garlic	2,550,216	5,622,206
Melons	3,416,781	7,532,635
Onions	6,146,197	1,354,059
Peanuts	16,905	37,269
Potatoes	32,220	71,032
Pomegranates	947,946	2,089,842
Red pepper (ground)	23,564	51,949
Rice	3,726,332	8,215,072
Tiles	19,599	43,208
Tomatoes	4,120	9,083
Wool	16,632	36,667
	Liters.	Quarts.
Oil	10,310	10,895
Spirits	4,000	4,227
		Gallons.
Wine	14,162,500	3,738,000

The greatest activity is in trade in raisins, onions, oranges, and saffron. The consul says that the

Two or three customers can compel any dealer to keep Macbeth's lamp-chimneys.

Does he want your chimneys to break?

Get the Index.

Write Macbeth Pittsburgh Pa

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required in operating the Ralston Still. Weighs only 7 lbs.—no larger than a tea-kettle; yet an official test shows a capacity of 22% more water per hour—and purer water—than other cumbersome Stills on the market. Verified report sent on application.

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by United States Government officials, and used by over 10,000 people in all parts of the world. **Highest Award and Gold Medal received at the Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition at Omaha.** The best Ralston New-Process Still costs no more than the ordinary out-of-date kinds on the market. Made by skilled mechanics, of the best non-corrodible metals, and will last a lifetime. Cannot boil dry when neglected.

Cheap imitations of the Ralston Still, having our patented internal storage reservoir for retaining the distilled water, are being foisted upon innocent purchasers by extravagant and misleading claims. A corporation that steals others' ideas and exploits them as its own should be dealt with guardedly.

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CATARRH OF THE STOMACH

A Pleasant, Simple, but Safe and Effectual Cure for it.

Catarrh of the stomach has long been considered the next thing to incurable. The usual symptoms are a full or bloating sensation after eating, accompanied sometimes with sour or watery risings, a formation of gases, causing pressure on the heart and lungs, and difficult breathing; headaches, fickle appetite, nervousness and a general played-out, languid feeling.

There is often a foul taste in the mouth, coated tongue, and if the interior of the stomach could be seen it would show a slimy, inflamed condition.

The cure for this common and obstinate trouble is found in a treatment which causes the food to be readily, thoroughly digested before it has time to ferment and irritate the delicate mucous surfaces of the stomach. To secure a prompt and healthy digestion is the one necessary thing to do, and when normal digestion is secured the catarrhal condition will have disappeared.

According to Dr. Harlandson, the safest and best treatment is to use after each meal a tablet composed of Diastase, Aseptic Pepsin, a little Nux, Golden Seal, and fruit acids. These tablets can now be found at all drug stores under the name of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, and not being a patent medicine can be used with perfect safety and assurance that healthy appetite and thorough digestion will follow their regular use after meals.

Mr. N. J. Booher, of 2710 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill., writes: "Catarrh is a local condition, resulting from a neglected cold in the head, whereby the lining membrane of the nose becomes inflamed and the poisonous discharge therefrom, passing backward into the throat, reaches the stomach, thus producing catarrh of the stomach. Medical authorities prescribed for me for three years for catarrh of stomach without cure; but to-day I am the happiest of men after using only one box of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets. I cannot find appropriate words to express my good feeling. I have found flesh, appetite, and sound rest from their use."

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets is the safest preparation as well as the simplest and most convenient remedy for any form of indigestion, catarrh of stomach, biliousness, sour stomach, heartburn, and bloating after meals.

Send for little book, mailed free, on stomach troubles, by addressing F. A. Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich. The tablets can be found at all drug stores.

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In an article contributed to the London Lancet, a Philadelphia physician says: "Tartarlithine has given me results beyond all comparison superior to any preparation which I have tried. The promptness of its action is in many cases astonishing, a subsidence of distressing symptoms quickly following the administration of three doses of five grains each, taken four hours apart in a half pint of water on a reasonably empty stomach. The use of the preparation in the quantities named has sufficed in all cases so far treated, about twenty in number, to practically cure the disorder, temporarily at least

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time is opportune for the import from America of coal, lumber, petroleum, and bicycles.

Owing to the great scarcity of wood, the Turkish Government proposes to permit the mining of coal in Eastern Turkey, as wood has been the only fuel for centuries. The United States consul at Erzerum thinks that this will give American stove manufacturers an immense market in Eastern Asia Minor, where the winters are severe and so long that fires are necessary nearly eight months of the year. He suggests that manufacturers send circulars and price-lists to Mr. Vital Ojalvo, consular interpreter at Erzerum, "who will gladly explain their contents to dealers, who have already applied to him to be put into communication with manufacturers in this country."

Nantes, France, is about to establish a plant for the manufacture of ice on a large scale. A company has been formed headed by M. Edward Kerr, of 3 Rue Gresset, Nantes, to whom proposals and inquiries should be addressed. This gentleman has already had some correspondence with manufacturers of ice machinery in England, but he called recently at the American consulate seeking information regarding machinery made in the United States.

There is very little timber in South Africa and consequently all furniture and other wood articles must be imported. Consul-General Stowe, at Cape Town, advises the introduction of "American oak, ash, and even the cheaper woods, stained or painted and varnished. . . . Medium-priced furniture is what is wanted."

Current Events.

Monday, December 5.

—The second session of the Fifty-fifth **Congress begins** at noon; President McKinley's message is read in both Houses.

—**Senator Kenney**, of Delaware, is again on trial in connection with the Dover Bank embezzlement.

—**Dr. E. Benjamin Andrews resigns** his position as superintendent of schools in Chicago.

—It is reported in London that the newspaper correspondent, W. T. Stead, is informed in a private interview, that the **Pope is ready to cooperate with the United States** in restoring order in the Philippines.

Tuesday, December 6.

—**General Miles's bill** for the increase and reorganization of the regular army is make public.

—The Spanish-Cuban Evacuation Commissioners notify the United States Commissioners that the **evacuation of the province of Puerto Principe** is complete.

—After the meeting of the **Peace Commissioners** in Paris, Judge Day announces that all the main features of the treaty have been settled.

The report of the **Hawaiian Commission** is received by Congress from the President.

—The President sends to the Senate the name of Powell Clayton of Arkansas, present Minister, **to be ambassador to Mexico.**

—Senator Vest introduces **an anti-expansion resolution.**

—The **German Reichstag is opened** by Emperor William.

—**France sends an ultimatum to China** threatening to order troops across the frontier unless a French missionary is released.

Wednesday, December 7.

—Ex-Senator **John Sherman writes to the Anti-Imperialist League** in Boston a letter expressing the hope that the Senate will reject the treaty.

For Seasickness

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Dr. J. FOURNESS-BRICE, of S.S. *Teutonic*, says: "I have prescribed it in my practice among the passengers travelling to and from Europe, in this steamer, and the result has satisfied me that, if taken in time, it will in a great many cases prevent seasickness."

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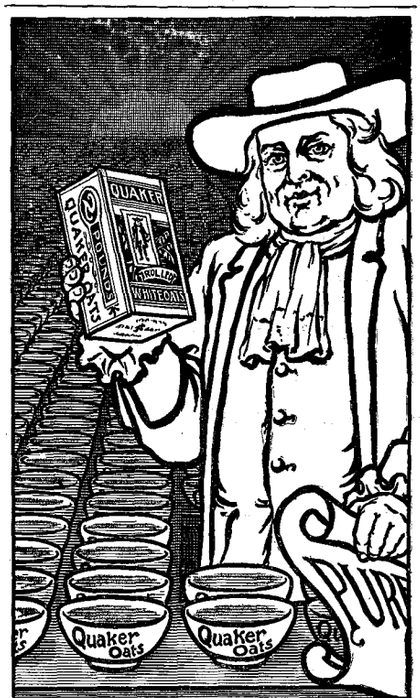

Breakfast!

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—Senator Hawley introduces the Miles bill for the **reorganization of the army.**
—The House passes the **Anti-ticket Scalping bill** by a vote of 119 to 101.
—The Senate confirms the appointment of **John Hay, Secretary of State.**
—The President sends to the Senate the names of **Sampson and Schley to be rear-admirals.**
—The British Ambassador to France, Sir Edmund J. **Monson, makes a speech** at Paris which causes much excitement in French official circles.

Thursday, December 8.

—The House passes the **Urgent Deficiency bill.**
—The **Peace Commissioners** of Paris reach a final agreement.
—**Surgeon-General Sternberg testifies** before the War Department Investigation Commission.
—The Senate ratifies the treaty for the expansion of time for the completion of the **Mexican boundary.**
—The British Colonial Secretary, Chamberlain, in a speech at Wakefield advocates **British alliances with the United States, Germany, and Russia.**
—The French Court of Cassation orders a stay of proceedings in the **Picquart court-martial.**

Friday, December 9.

—An official denial is made in Washington that the **sale of the Philippines** to any other nation has ever been considered by this Government.
—John Barrett, former United States Minister to Siam, in a speech, says that **united and immediate British and American action** is needed to prevent disaster to the trade of the countries in the East.
—The British Embassy in Paris issues an explanation that **Sir Edmund Monson's recent speech** had no unfriendly purposes toward France.

Saturday, December 10.

—The **battle-ship** *Massachusetts* **runs aground** near Diamond Point and is badly damaged.
The **treaty of peace is signed** by the American and Spanish Commissioners at Paris.
—The **American flag is hoisted over Marianao,** near Havana.
—**William Black,** the English novelist, dies in London.

Sunday, December 11.

—General Calixto **Garcia dies** in Washington.
—The American Peace Commissioners decide nrt to make public **the treaty of peace** until after it is submitted to the Senate.
—The Philippine **insurgents attack Iloilo,** but are repulsed.
—A Paris paper announces the **return of Dreyfus** to France at an early date.

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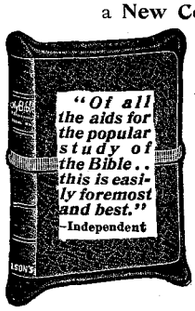

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CHESS.

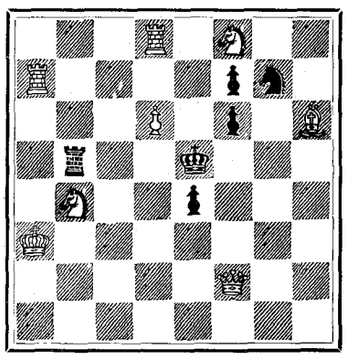
[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 339.

BY C. A. L. BULL, NATAL, S. AFRICA.

First Prize, *Manchester Weekly Times* Tourney.

Black—Six Pieces.



White—Eight Pieces.

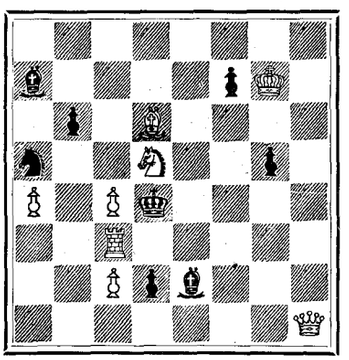
White mates in two moves.

Problem 340.

BY J. FRIDLIZIUS.

First Prize, *St. Petersburg Zeitung* Tourney.

Black—Eight Pieces.



White—Eight Pieces.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

Prof. C. D. Schmitt, University of Tennessee; R. J. Moore, Riverton, Ala.; R. H. Connerly, Austin, Tex.; C. Porter, Lamberton, Minn.; Medora Darr, Finleyville, Pa., were successful with 331.

R. J. M. got 332, and says that the trouble with Black is that "the Knight can't reach Waterloo in time."

The American Chess-Association.

The committee appointed some time ago to take action for the formation of the Chess-Association of the United States of America met recently and adopted a plan of organization which, it seems to us, should meet with the approval of all who are interested in this subject: (1) The organization of a National Chess-Association having as its special object the arranging for international and national Chess-matches. This provides that the Association shall arrange for and have charge of, all matches for the championship of the United States, matches between the United States champion and foreign masters, and team-matches, by cable, between representatives of the United States and foreign countries. (2) Any persons interested in Chess is eligible for membership in the Association. Five Chess-clubs were represented in this meeting: Boston, J. N. Lesser, chairman; Franklin, Philadelphia, W. Penn Shipley; Washington, Captain O'Farrell; Manhattan, New York, W. F. Morse; Brooklyn, Stanley H. Chadwick.

The dues are merely nominal: for each club-member, 10 cents; for each member at large, *i.e.*, not belonging to a Chess-club, $1.

Since the committee began its sessions, the Chicago club, through its representative, Sidney P. Johnston, has by letter advocated practically the scheme outlined by the committee.

The Janowsky-Showalter Match.

At the time of going to press the score stands: Janowski, 4; Showalter, 2; Draws, 3.

FOURTH GAME.

Ruy Lopez.

JANOWSKY. *White.*	SHOWALTER. *Black.*	JANOWSKY. *White.*	SHOWALTER. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	20 P—B 5	Kt x B
2 Kt—K B 3	Kt—Q B 3	21 Kt x Kt	R—Kt 3
3 B—Kt 5	Kt—B 3	22 P x P	P x P (g)
4 P—Q 3	P—Q 3 (a)	23 R(B sq)—Q B sq ch	K—Q 2
5 Kt—B 3	B—K 2 (b)	24 Kt—B 5	B—Kt 4 (h)
6 P—K R 3	B—Q 2	25 Kt—B 4	B x R (i)
7 Kt—K 2	Kt—Q R 4(c)	26 R x B	R—Q sq
8 B x B ch	Q x B	27 Kt-Kt 6 ch	K—K sq
9 Kt—Kt 3	Kt—B 3	28 R—B 7	P—Q R 4
10 Castles	P—K R 3 (d)	29 R—K 7 ch	K—B sq
11 P—Q 4	Castles QR(e)	30 P—Kt 5	R—B 3
12 P—Q 5	Kt—Q Kt sq	31 RxKt P(k)	K—Kt sq
13 B—K 3	P—R 3	32 Kt-K 7 ch	K—R 2
14 P—B 4	P—K Kt 4	33 Kt—B 6	R—K Kt sq(l)
15 P—Q Kt 4	P—Kt 5	34 Kt x Kt	R—B 5
16 P x P	Q x P	35 Kt—B 4	R x K P
17 Kt—Q 2	R (Q sq)—Kt sq	36 Kt x Q P	R—Q 5
18 Q x Q ch	Kt x Q	37 R x P ch	K—Kt 3
19 Kt—B 5	B—Q sq (f)	38 Kt-B 6(m)	Resigns.

Notes (abridged) by Emil Kemeny, in The Ledger, Philadelphia.

(a) This move, tho pretty generally adopted, leads to a rather slow development.

(b) P—K Kt 3, followed by B—Kt 2, might have been played.

(c) In order to force the exchange of Bishops. The play is inferior, and Black loses two moves. Better, perhaps, was Castles.

(d) Loss of time. He should have moved P—Q 4 or Castles K R.

(e) Considering White's rather obvious P—Q 5, B—K 3, P—B 4, etc., continuation, the Castles Q R is a very poor play. P x P should have been played, in order to prevent the P—Q 5 move. Black then might have continued Castles K R.

(f) Much better was B—B sq, for it would have temporarily stopped the advance of the Q B P.

(g) He could not well play R x P, on account of Kt—B 4 winning the K P; for this reason the R—Kt 3 move of Black was inferior. He should have played B—Q 2.

(h) With the intention to prevent White from Kt—Q B 4. The move, however, proves a failure. Instead of B—Kt 4, Black might have played P—Kt 4, followed eventually by B—Kt 4 or B—Q Kt 3.

(i) B—Q sq was better; after the text move Black's game becomes hopeless.

(k) Threatening R x Kt, followed by Kt—Q 7 ch and K x R.

(l) Had he moved Kt x Kt, White would have answered Kt P x Kt, followed by P—B 7 and P—B 8 (Q), winning easily.

(m) Causes Black to surrender. He can not play R x P, for Kt—K 7 ch and Kt x R would follow.

FIFTH GAME.

Vienna Opening.

SHOWALTER. *White.*	JANOWSKY. *Black.*	SHOWALTER. *White.*	JANOWSKY. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	25 Kt—B 5	Q—K 3
2 Kt-Q B 3	Kt—K B 3	26 Q—R 4	B—B 5
3 B—B 4	Kt—B 3	27 R—R sq	Q R—Kt sq
4 P—Q 3	B—B 4	28 P—R 4	R—Q Kt 5
5 P—K B 4	P—Q 3	29 Q x P	K R-Q Kt sq
6 Kt—B 3	Castles (a)	30 Kt-Kt 5 ch (h)	P x Kt
7 P—B 5	Kt—Q R 4	31 P x P ch	K—Kt sq
8 B-K Kt 5	Kt x B	32 Kt-R 6 ch	Q x Kt (i)
9 P x Kt	P—B 3 (b)	33 P x Q	B—K 6 ch
10 Q—Q 2	P—Q R 3	34 K-Kt sq(k)	R x P ch
11 Castles Q R	Q—K 2	35 K—R sq	R (Kt 7)—Kt 3 (l)
12 Kt—K 2	P—Q R 4	36 P—R 7 ch	K—R sq
13 Kt—Kt 3	R—K sq	37 R x P	B—Q 5 ch (m)
14 K R—K sq (c)	P—R 3	38 R x B	P x R
15 B x Kt	Q x B	39 R-Q sq(n)	R—R 3
16 Kt—R 5	Q—Q sq	40 Q x R	B x Q
17 P—B 6	K—R 2 (d)	41 R x P	K x P
18 Kt x Kt P (e)	R—K Kt sq	42 P—K 5	R—K sq
19 R—B sq (f)	Q x P	43 R—K B 4	K—Kt 2
20 Kt—R 5	Q—Kt 3	44 R—K 4	K—Kt 2
21 Kt—Kt 3	B—K 2	45 P—Kt 3	B—B sq
22 Q—Q 3	P—Q Kt 4	46 R—Q B 4	B—K 3
23 P x P (g)	P x P	47 R—B 5	R—Q B sq (o)
24 Q x Kt P	B x R P	48 Resigns.	

Notes (abridged) by Emil Kemeny, in The Ledger, Philadelphia.

(a) The position thus arrived at is similar to the King's Gambit Declined: Black's usual continuation is 6, B—K Kt 5, and if White answers P—K R 3 then B x Kt and Kt—Q 5. White then sacrifices the exchange, but he obtains an attack which fully makes up for it.

(b) Necessary, to prevent White's Kt—Q 5 play. The move weakens the Q P.

(c) With the intention to continue Kt—R 5, which could not be played at once, on account of Black's Kt x K P reply.

(d) He could not play P x P nor P—K Kt 3 on account of Q x K R P winning at once. The text move as well as the Q—Q sq play on previous turn were exceedingly strong for the defense.

(e) Much stronger than P x P, which would have been answered by B—K Kt 5.

(f) Which enables Black to play Q x P and the attack is neutralized. A quite promising play for White was Kt—Kt 5 ch, which, however, by correct defense would not have proved satisfactory.

(g) Which opens the diagonal for the adverse Q B and gives Black a powerful if not winning attack. White at this stage of the game had the inferior position.

(h) White's game at this point was pretty hopeless, for he could not guard against the powerful attack his opponent has established. He thus was quite justified in selecting this continuation, which, tho unsound, gives some chances of escape.

(i) Brilliant and sound play, which virtually decides the game.

(k) He could not play R—Q 2, for R x Kt P would have followed, Black winning easily.

(l) Better perhaps was B—B 4 in order to guard the Q P. Black then might have continued R (Kt 7)—Kt 3 and R—R 3.

(m) He could not play R x R, for Q x P ch and Q x R would have given White a winning game.

(n) He had no better play. Q—K 5 ch would have been answered by P—B 3, while R—R 6 could not be played on account of R—Kt 8 mate.

(o) Forces exchange of Rooks or wins the Q B P.

Erratum.

In the game between Morphy and the Versailles Chess-club (LITERARY DIGEST, Dec. 3), Black's 19th move should be Kt—K R 2 instead of K—KR 2.

Cards vs. Chess.

The card-games suffer from the pecuniary taint from which Chess has freed itself, and confess their inanity by the demand for stakes. Some of them, like Nap and Poker, are frankly idiotic. Others like Whist and Piquet depend on meaningless complications (there is no card-game in which the cards rank honestly by the number of pips), and all have the element of pure chance. There is no luck in Chess and no cheating is possible. If a man plays the game at all he plays it honestly and wins by sheer skill, or yields only to superior skill on the part of his opponents. The body is nothing and mind is all. The noblest of games is also the only one worthy of an intelligent bei. *g.*—*The China Mail, Hongkong.*

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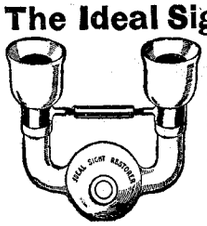

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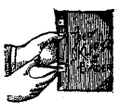

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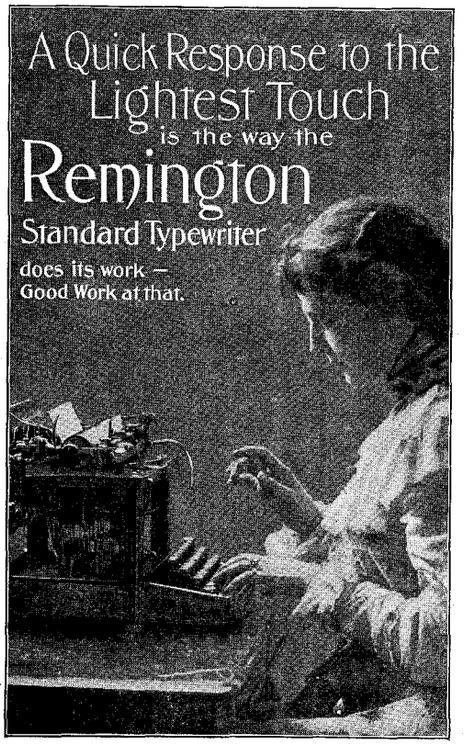

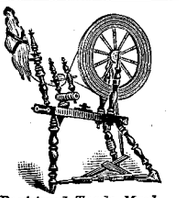

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